The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 685.

THE CRISIS.

The Two Armies Concentrating and Recruiting.

Continued Excitement in Paris.

The Troops Unable to Disperse the People in the Streets.

More Violence in the Corps Legislatif.

A Deputy Demands the Deposition of Napoleon.

The Prince Imperial Arrives in London with the Empress' Jewels.

The Army Dissatisfied With Its Leaders.

Formation of the New Ministry.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Exciting Scenes in Paris.

LONDON, August 10.—A special dispatch dated Paris, midnight, gives the following account of the scenes in and near the Corps Legislatif yesterday: Deputy Keratry demanded the deposition of the Emperor, and was called to order by the chair. The deputies then abandoned the hall and scattered to their committee rooms.

Outside a wild crowd was assembled and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in the surrounding streets, and the court-yard of the Tuileries was thronged with soldiers. Around the hall of the Corps Legislatif the police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge. Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. Other detachments remained passive in their barracks.

Baraguay D'Hilliers organized troops and the mob was everywhere charged. The correspondent reports as he was going to post his dispatches he heard sounds of drums and bugles in every direction.

Outside the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

A Belgian Neutrality

guarantee treaty was signed here last night by Granville and Bernstorff. La Valette awaits authority from Paris to sign for France.

Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force.

The French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege.

The Battle of the 6th.

It is said after the battle of the 6th the French abandoned their works in the greatest confusion. An ineffectual effort was made to check the Prussian advance at Niederbrunn, which place was taken by the Bavarians. The French continued their retreat toward Bitche, the Wurtemburg cavalry picking up scores of prisoners.

Incapacity of the French Leaders.

LONDON, August 10.—Letters from Metz speak in the most undisguised way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor, Marshal Le Boeuf and all the military dandies composing the military staff of the army. They have utterly lost the confidence of the army, and a change in the command was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny. All this while, there is no official news whatever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army—and under the circumstances no news is bad news.

It is stated that Gen. McMahon wanted some days before the battle to fire the forest in his front, through which the Germans came down unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

Le Favre, editor of the Journal du Soir, who has just arrived in Paris from Forbach, says he witnessed the entire destruction of Frossard's corps, and claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers, who were cut to pieces by the fault of their leaders, and who lamented, with their latest cry, that they fell uselessly. The universal cry of the army, M. Favre says, is give us Generals that we can trust. The Soir was hitherto a Government paper, but it now attacks the Ministry for clinging to power, and augmenting the garrison of Paris, when every soldier is wanted at the frontier. It further says, every soldier now here is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving your country, the country will save itself.

Napoleon with the People and the Army.

A special correspondent writes from Paris late on Monday evening: "From what I hear of the feeling among the people and the army, I think it more than possible that Napoleon will never re-enter Paris. The army is sick of his amateur generalship."

The Reported Alliance.

The statement in the Gaulois, of a secret alliance between France and Italy, and the expected reinforcements of one hundred thousand Italian troops, is certainly false. No matter what the King may have promised, his troops would not march.

Matters and Rumors at Paris.

It is rumored in Paris to-day that the Emperor is expected at St. Cloud incognito.

M. Buffet and other members of the Left center and Right center have signed a requisition for the dismissal of the ministers, and the formation of a new cabinet, with General Trochu at the head.

An attack was expected yesterday evening on the Bourse. The public were driven out at half past two o'clock by the Guards de Paris. The gates were closed all the evening, and scarcely any business was done.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 12 M.—General Dumont will take command of a division of the French army.

Of the 77th regiment of the line, engaged at Saarbruck, only eighty men and four officers reported after the fight.

Saturday's Fighting.

The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity. The Prussian advance is obstructed by villages filled with French wounded. The French losses exceed all estimates. The Prussians took multitudes of prisoners.

Personal.

Edmund About is reported as missing for two days past.

Gen. Changarnier's interview with the Emperor was very satisfactory.

King William is at Kaiserslauten. Both armies were quiet yesterday. The French are concentrated around Metz.

The Duc D'Aumale has offered his services to the Emperor.

Troubles in China.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that on the 21st of July the French Consulate at Canton was attacked by the rabble and the Consul compelled to seek the protection of the British flag. Foreigners generally were threatened.

Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The House of Lords was thinly attended to-day. During the session Cairns inquired as to the progress made in negotiations for the preservation of the neutrality of Belgium. Earl Granville said the Government had secured the object alluded to, and also the warmest approval and support of Austria and Russia. It was impossible to doubt the personal honor of Emperor Napoleon or King William, or that these nations will so forget their obligations as to make war on the public opinion of the world.

At 2 o'clock the Royal Commission brought in the Queen's speech. The Commons were summoned, and soon appeared with Speaker Gladstone at their head. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The outside attendance was small. The prorogation is to the 3th.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, August 10.—The following is the Queen's speech, delivered to-day by royal commission, upon the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The state of public business enables me to release your attendance upon Parliament. I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their good will and friendship, but I have witnessed with great pain and grief, on both domestic and foreign grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations allied to this country. My best exertions have been used to avert this great calamity. I shall now direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of neutrality.

"I have cheerfully assented to the measure matured by your wisdom to enlarge the powers of the Executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts injurious to the interests of this country. I shall make every endeavor to check the operation of the causes leading to the enlargement of the area of conflict, and shall contribute, if opportunity offers, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace. I have tendered to the belligerent powers treaties identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier. The treaty has been signed by Count Bernstoff for the North German Confederation, and the French envoy has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument, and the receipt of full power therefor from the other powers who were parties to the treaty of 1839 has been invited, and they are likely to accede to the engagements.

"The shocking murders in Greece have produced a painful impression on Europe, and have drawn attention to serious evils existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to secure a complete and searching inquiry into the facts.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money voted in view of the altered circumstances of the continent. The revenue gives promise to meet the new changes thus created, without disturbing the proper balance of revenue and expenditure.

"The act for the repression of agrarian crimes, and to maintain order in Ireland, has answered its purpose thus far. From the act regulating the occupation of the land, I anticipate the restoration of peaceful relations between the landlord and tenant, and of confidence and benevolence. Legislation duly protecting life and property I hope now is more easy, and I rely on the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects. I have been pleased to concur in the bill for national education in England—a new guaranty for the moral and social well-being of the nation, its prosperity and power. The naturalization act, and that for the extradition of criminals, tend to strengthen our friendly relations with other powers.

"The act regulating enlistments for short terms, I hope, will increase the efficiency of the forces, promote the welfare of the soldiers, and provide for the nation a reserve well trained in arms and ready in an emergency to return to their standards.

"I bid you farewell for the recess, with the earnest prayer that, when again summoned, I may rejoice with you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe."

The Prince Imperial in London.

LONDON, August 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the French legation in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Smith also brought the Empress Eugenie's jewels and the valuables and famous diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick.

Frightful Losses of the French.

The Prussians, as they advance, discover that the losses of the French in the recent battles were frightful, exceeding even the most extravagant estimates.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Paris telegrams of Tuesday afternoon and night do not change the aspect of affairs.

Ollivier's Peril.

La Patrie, describing the scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, says when Ollivier attempted to speak the second time the deputies of the left rushed upon him and would have murdered him had not the members of the right interposed.

The Yacht Race.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The first report that the Cambria had won the Queen's Cup at New York caused much exultation. The deception was bitterly denounced.

The English Iron-Clads.

The Admiralty contradicts the report that the iron-clads Northumberland and Agincourt are unable to obey the orders to go to sea on short notice for want of stores

Thornton, the minister to Washington, has been made a Knight of the Bath.

The statue of the Earl of Carlisle was yesterday unveiled at Brompton.

A fire at Rotterdam destroyed a cargo of tea brought by the Bristow.

The Jewish banking houses of Paris indignantly deny the truth of the charges against them by the French press.

Gen. Sheridan

has gone to the Prussian headquarters.

FROM FRANCE.

News from the Front.

PARIS, August 10.—The Journal Officiel says no important action has taken place at the front since Saturday.

Marshal Bazaine has made some reconnoissances with cavalry, which have elicited information of the position of the enemy. In one of them a squadron of hussars encountered a detachment of Prussian Uhlans and drove them back, killing one officer and wounding another.

The Bank of France has increased its rates of discount to 6 per cent.

Arrests.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Liberte mentions a number of arrests by the Government, including Galliard, pere.

It is stated that Jerome David will accept the Portfolio of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

After the session of the Corps Legislatif last evening the deputies were unable to pass the Pont Concorde because of the great crowd collected on the Place de la Concorde.

Ollivier

has lived at his private residence during the last three days instead of occupying the official palace.

The Royal Family.

Princess Clotilde and children returned from Wendon to Paris this morning.

All correspondents of Paris journals for whose safety fears were entertained have arrived from the frontier except De Katow, of the Galois, who is still missing.

The Senate

will reassemble to-day at nine o'clock to vote on the proposition made yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The Corps will discuss projects for the safety of the State. Deputy Keratry proposes the calling out under arms and ready to take the field at a moment's notice of all unmarried men of the military classes of 1858, '59, '60, '62 and '63.

The Editors.

A dispatch from Blois says the editors of the Cloche and Marseillaise, who were prosecuted on the charge of publishing false statements, will be acquitted.

Correspondents Wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A number of French newspaper correspondents who arrived to-day are wounded. In their accounts of the battle they testify to the wonderful bravery of the French troops, and particularly the African corps, who fought for eight hours against overpowering odds.

Chaplain Killed.

Abbe Buoron, chaplain of McMahon's corps, was killed at Woerth while helping the wounded.

Contrary to all previous reports, it is now stated that the Prince Imperial is still at Metz. [NOTE.—The London Dispatch explains the whereabouts of the Prince, which of course is not permitted to be known in Paris.]

Cassagnac Mobbed.

After the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif yesterday a crowd, whose feelings were brought to a pitch of fury, went to the residence of Garnier de Cassagnac and made threatening demonstrations. Cassagnac, warned of his danger, fled to the house of his son, and the mob, not finding their intended victim, dispersed.

An official dispatch this morning from Metz says: This morning the Emperor has gone to visit the cantonments of the army. The ardor and enthusiasm of the soldiers hourly increase. The signal for battle is eagerly awaited. General Changarnier has been placed on the general staff.

A Dictatorship Expected.

PARIS, Aug. 10, via LONDON.—A dictatorship is anticipated with Gen Trochu acting as the supreme head. The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the reconstruction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

PARIS, August 10.—Nearly all the theaters were closed last night. A large number of the Garde de Mobile are leaving Paris for the army. A detachment went off to-day amid great cheering from the crowds at the station.

The Moniteur announces that the Mediterranean fleet had sailed from Brest; destination unknown.

A letter from Camp Chalons to the Journal Officiel represents the Garde Mobile full of military spirit, and anxious to meet the enemy.

The Moniteur says the English Embassy received advices that the Prussian losses at Wissenburg were enormous. So we may hope, continues the Moniteur, to soon resume the offensive and cause the enemy to pay still more dearly for his first successes.

PARIS, August 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the project of Deputy Keratry for calling under arms the unmarried men of the classes of 1839 to 1864 inclusive, was extended to embrace all men, from the ages 25 to 35 who are not married and not already members of the Garde Mobile. The project for armament presented by the government and adopted, with the addition of the proposition offered by Keratry, as previously amended, and with a further special article voting the thanks of the Corps Legislatif to the army, which merits much from the nation.

The credit of four million francs for the families of the Mobile Guard was increased to twenty-five millions.

Deputy Cremieux submitted a proposition, that commercial contracts falling due between the present and 30th of August be prolonged one month.

Jules Brame protested against the measure, and Crimieux and Jules Simon insisted upon its necessity, saying to defend the country the mind must be free from care. The project was voted as urged.

The circulation around the hall outside was by this time stopped by crowds, and several detachments of troops surrounded the building. The masses, however, were not disorderly. The project of law for national defense was adopted unanimously. In the excitement a voice was heard: "Nor let Prussia look us in the face."

The New Ministry.

General Count Palikao announced the formation of a new Ministry and read the names as follows:

Count Palikao, Minister of War.

De La Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior.

Grande Perret, Minister of Justice.

D. Genouilly, Minister of Marine.

Pierre Frogne, Minister of Finance.

Jerome David, Minister of Public Works.

Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction.

Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce.

Busson Billault, President of the Council of State.

A recess was taken of a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chamber desired to pass immediately to the discussion of the project of the law on the Guarde Nationale. Buffet requested a delay of two hours, as the report on the subject was not quite ready.

The Minister of the Marine demanded adjournment. He explained that Count Palikao was now in the Senate, and could not assist at proceedings at which his advice was needed.

M. Arago protested against postponement; Busson Billault demanded the adjournment of the question till to-morrow.

Deputy Rambetta insisted that the debate should proceed. France, he said, wanted arms. The soil of the country was invaded. The necessity for instant action was imperative. The Government should have made up its mind. [Great sensation.]

Minister Jerome David requested that the Ministry have a few hours for reflection.

The New York Tribune's reporter sends the following: Our special correspondent writes from Paris late Tuesday evening that the sitting of the Corps Legislatif was of a violent character. I passed myself in a carriage through Palace de la Concorde at 3 o'clock, and observed that the public were not permitted to cross the bridge; that very large bodies of infantry and cavalry were drawn up on the quay to protect the Chamber; that excited crowds encumbered the Place de la Concorde and the parapets of the quay, and that platoons of cavalry and guards were continually clearing the way between the Place De La Concorde and the wing of the Tuilleries next to the Seine. The Tuilleries gardens were shut up, and a large force was under arms to protect the Empress. I hear that, after several charges upon the people by cuirrassiers, the national guard were called out, but protested, lodged their arms, and cried that the proper place for all regular troops was on the frontier. When President Schneider took his seat in the chamber Ollivier mounted the tribune and endeavored to read a speech identical with that delivered in the Senate by Esquiras, but he was much interrupted, and very little was heard.

The members of the Left cried out continually that the safety of the country required the dismissal of the ministry.

Ollivier made a pompous appeal to the confidence of the Chambers, without which he would not remain in office a moment.

Latent Dumerim, of the Left Center, in his own name, moved that General Trochu be called upon to form a ministry.

Jules Favre proposed in terms that the Chamber should assume full powers to save the country. The incapacity of the Emperor to command the army has been proved and he should be recalled.

A tremendous row ensued. The voice of the President was heard pronouncing: "You will never make a revolution with this Camber."

Ollivier, in an excited state, said: "M. Jules Simon has asked me whether we mean to have all opposition Deputies shot?" What answer he made the tumult rendered impossible to collect.

Count De Keratry proposed that the Chamber should now treat Napoleon III. as the Chamber treated Napoleon I. in 1815.

Ollivier demanded an hour for consideration, and went at once to the Empress.

I adhere to the opinion that the Empire is on its last legs, but it will die hard and involve millions in its ruin.

The rumor of the evening is that a thorough reactionary and personal ministry will be formed on the state of seige principles, the leading members of which will be Baron Jerome David, Count Palikao, of Summer Palace notoriety, and Duke De Persigny.

Second, Until further orders this Committee shall be placed over all existing authorities.

Third, It shall summon all citizens to arms.

Fourth, Every act intending to obstruct the acts of the committee shall be considered crimes against the nation."

This was what brought the violent scene in the Chamber of which not much is yet known.

From Metz.

METZ, Aug. 9, 1:52 A. M.—The Emperor went this morning to Marshal Bazaine's headquarters. Bazaine takes command of the troops united at Metz. Gen De Jean is in command of the Third Corps.

The Emperor was well received.

McMahon.

Advices have been received that McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army and is falling back upon Nancy in good order.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There was an important error in the Paris letter this morning. Instead of eight majority against Duvernois' motion read six votes only against.

A later dispatch from our Paris special correspondent Tuesday night says no description can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the Corps Legislatif. It was known in advance by many members that an order had come from Metz to turn out M. Ollivier, the Emperor seeking to propitiate Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. Jules Favre's proposal for revolution was partly due to the knowledge that M. Ollivier would be succeeded by a purely personal and reactionary Ministry. The personal conflicts with the Ministers were not confined to the Left. Cassaignac's threats to shoot the Deputies of the Left was the signal for a general outbreak. There is no attempt to deny his words. They appear in the official report in a moderated form: "If I sat on the bench of the government, you should be handed over this evening to the court-martial." The official report adds: 'Jules Limon, advancing into the middle of the hall, exclaimed, "If you wish to shoot us, we are ready."

The Incoming Ministry

is immeasurably worse than the outgoing one. Its appointment is a reckless defiance to public opinion, and I do not believe it will last a week, unless a great victory should be gained by the French, which is not at all upon the cards.

This population is in no mood to be ruled by Cassagnac and Jerome David and their set, and the garrison of Paris is not strong enough and not united enough to put down any popular rising. The National Gards, as they set at the tables in front of the cafes, openly say all the Generals who have brought France to the present state, and above all the General commanding in chief must be changed.

According to the latest news the Emperor has not resigned himself to give up the pernicious command against which all France clamors.

What Caused the Trouble.

The proposal of the Left yesterday contains the following: "Inasmuch as the incapacity of the Chief of State has brought France into peril and caused the loss of two great battles, in spite of the heroic valor of our soldiers,

"First, A Committee of National Defense is constituted in the National Assembly.

McMahon's Staff all Killed or Wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—La Liberte says all the members of the staff of McMahon were either killed or wounded in the battle of Froschweiler. Colonel Grammont, a brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, lost an arm. Colonel Abesac was mortally wounded. Colonel Espenilles, aid to the Prince Imperial, has disappeared. Count Vague Septend and others were among the killed. The 74th regiment lost at Weissenburg 48 officers killed and wounded.

All Quiet at Strasbourg.

STRASBOURG, Aug. 10, 9:30 P. M.—All quiet here, but defensive measures continue.

The False Intelligence.

The Gaulois gives the extraordinary intelligence that Persigny was the author of the false news that Prince Frederick Charles was made prisoner.

No telegrams have been received in London from Paris since Tuesday.

FROM PRUSSIA.

No Naval Battle.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—All rumors of a naval battle heretofore circulated are false.

The Opera House in this City has been given up to the Ladies' Sewing Society for hospital purposes. The building is now nearly filled with wounded men.

Bankers decline the Prussia war loan, but the people subscribe for it freely.

The Battle of Saarbruck.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, 11 A. M.—Official dispatches from army headquarters state that the result of the battle of Saarbruck on Saturday was more important than at first supposed. Frossard's corps was dispersed, and an entire camp of one division and many magazines were captured. Prisoners by thousands were taken, and the number is hourly increasing.

The Wounded.

MANHEIM, Aug. 9.—The wounded, both German and French, are still arriving in hundreds from the frontier. The hospitals are crowded.

Advancement.

The second line is moving forwarded, and the reserves are taking its place.

The Chassepot better than the Needle Gun.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Prussian officers think lightly of the effectiveness of the mitrailleurs, but believe the chassepot is better than the needle gun.

The French Evacuation of Rome Completed.

ROME, August 9, via PARIS, 10.—The evacuation of Pontifical territory by the French troops is complete. France leaves for the Government 35 mortars and 15,000 shells. Desertions are frequent in the Legion de Antibes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 10, P. M.—Consols, for money, 91¼; account, 91½. American securities steady; bonds at London: '62, 86¼; '65, 85; '67s, 85; 10-40s, 83½; Erie, 16½; Illinois, 105; Atlantic and Great Western, 21. Stocks firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Cotton market active; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 18,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. California white wheat 11s 1d; red western No. 2, 9s 6d; winter 10s 5d@10s 10d. Western flour 24s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 33s. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 122s 6d. Beef 113s. Lard flat 73s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 58s. Cumberland 66s for short rib middles. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Tallow quiet and steady at 45s. Hops 5s@5s 5d.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Bourse firm. Rentes 65 francs 10 centimes.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—Cotton on spot quiet and weak at 95 francs.

POTTSVILLE.

Distressing Accident in a Mine—Six Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Aug. 10.—At four o'clock this afternoon a cage in the shaft of Glassmer & Hines, near Middleport, containing 12 miners, was precipitated to the bottom, two hundred feet, by a giving way of the hoisting machinery. The following miners were killed: Thomas Quigley George Stouch, John Raper, Jacob Kline, David Jones and John Matthews. Wounded—John McGurniey, E. Manuels, Hugh McAuley and Albert Kuch, all terribly, and Wm. Matthews and Patrick Day, slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Convention of the Democracy of Ohio County.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

In obedience to an order from the Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, the Democrats of Ohio county met in convention at the court-house in Hartford, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, A. D, 1870; and the object of the meeting being explained by A. B. Baird, a member of the committee, in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks,

On motion, Col. R. T. Bell was called to the chair, and A. L. Morton was chosen Secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed A. B Baird, Wm. C. Chapman, Wm. C. Taylor, L. D. Cooper and Sam E. Hill to prepare suitable resolutions, who thereupon retired, and, upon due deliberation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a convention in this district to nominate a candidate for Congress, and we hereby consent to such time and place for that purpose as may be agreed upon by the District Committee.

Resolved, That we present to the district the name of our fellow-citizen the Hon Henry D. McHenry, a man whom we have found to be able, faithful and zealous as a public officer, and whose services to the Democratic party and devotion to its principles entitle him alike to our gratitude and support; and we here instruct our delegates to cast the vote of this county for him in the convention, and earnestly recommend him to the Democracy of the district as a gentleman eminently qualified and deserving to be the nominee of our party for Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be appointed delegates to the District Convention, viz: Dr. John E. Pendleton, Wm. F. Gregory, A. B. Baird, A. L. Morton, Sam E. Hill, R. T. Moseley, D. H. French, Dr. J. S. Coleman, Q. B. Coleman, Z. W. Griffin, Timoleon Morton, Thomas Stevens, Wm. E. Forsythe, George W. Taylor, George W. Tarkington, Wm. S. Cole, Henry Smith, Charles W. Cobb, E. A. Truman, Henry Whitely, Jas. C. Miner, Thos. Bell, Dr. Jas. P. Cox, C. W. Hussey, Dr. A. R. Rowan, A. T. Coffman, R. A. Taylor, Wm. D. Coleman, Robert Sherrod, R. P. Aull, Joel Hamilton, Thos. G. Smith, R. T. Bell, George W. Bunger, Thomas H. Hines, and all other Democrats in the county who see proper to attend

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the District, and in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL.

R. T. BELL, Chairman.

A. L. MORTON, Secretary.

Relative Resources of France and Prussia.

The conflict between France and Prussia makes it interesting to compare the relative recources of the two countries. France is considerably larger than the Confederation, not only in territory but in population, for the last census gave the numbers as 38,000,000 Frenchmen against 26,000,000 Prussians. In France, however, the normal rate of increase in population is very slow, 160 years being the time occupied in doubling the number, while Prussia takes but forty-two years. In financial matters the advantage is on the side of Prussia, whose Budget has never been very heavy. The incidence of taxation in Prussia may be put down as about one pound a head, while in France it is nearly two pounds. The national debt of Prussia is barely two pounds a head, while France has to pay interest on fifteen pounds a head. In one case the interest is £2,000,000; in the other it is no less than £24,000,000. France excels Prussia in her economic position. The commerce of France is greater than that of Prussia, and it has been computed that while the annual income of each Prussian is £22 per head, that of the Frenchman is £27. Prussia, however, is in advance of France, and, in fact, of all the European States, as far as education is concerned.

☞ A Pittsburg magistrate, who unites with his official functions the business of an undertaker, holds court in his wareroom, and deals out justice with one hand upon a plate bearing the name of some person deceased, and the other upon a book of orders for funerals. The litigants sit upon coffins while their cases are being disposed of.

WASHINGTON.

Akerman to Ventilate on the Political Affairs of America.

Schenck Not Financially Able to Run Again for Congress.

The Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Dispatches to the State Department from Minister Nelson represent affairs in Mexico as in rather a quiet condition, with the country generally on the road to improvement. There have been some political troubles recently in two of the States, but they have been quieted.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN

has consented to deliver an address before the Southern Republican Association of this city, on the situation of American politics. Considerable interest is attached to it among the Republicans, as it is believed it will allude to the last work of reconstruction, in the shape of the status of Georgia, and he will take ground publicly, as he has all along privately, that there should be an election in that State this fall.

GEN. SCHENCK

arrived here to-day. He has not decided whether he will accept the nomination for Congress, but the indications are that he will decline. He still assigns the same reasons announced in his recent letter, the principal one being that he is not financially able to enter on the canvass.

THE KENTUCKY CAVES.

A Reply to a Recent Correspondent.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

U., Procter's literary *chiffonier*, treats the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL to another of his stipendiary incubrations. From his tone one who did not know him would be led to believe that he knew all about Indian cave, and that he knew every inch of the Cave City road. From the best information I can get he has never been over the Cave City road but once, and then he was one of a number of honored guests of both the Cave City coach line and of Indian Cave. I regret to say that his treatment to us since has proven the fable of him who warmed the viper into life. U. seems to be one of those unfortunate men of genius who are willing to subsidize his pen for a mess of pottage; and as he appears willing to give me what information he possesses I would be obliged if he would inform us what proportion of his board bill he has discharged by his two papers to the COURIER-JOURNAL, and it it is the understanding that he is to discharge the whole of it (the board bill) by his systematic and continued abuse of Indian Cave and the Cave City road. In the name of his patron, U. assumes to ignore the idea of monopolies. If this be so, why is it that, when the ambulances of the Glasgow Junction road arrive at the Cave, Procter and all of his servants, U. perhaps included, rush to display all the politeness they can master to their guests, and, when the Cave City coach arrives, no one is to be seen to invite, much less to do the agreeable, even to refined ladies. I assert that ladies and gentlemen have been suffered to get out of the Cave City coach without any one to invite them into the hotel without any one to show them to a parlor or reception room, and in fact their presence entirely ignored. Will Procter suffer his man to explain this boorishness? Is Procter's popularity as a hotel-keeper so great that he will not suffer by such actions towards delicate and refined ladies? I do not blame Procter for paying polite attention to parties going to the Cave Hotel via Glasgow Junction, but all of his politeness should not be lavished on them.

U. does not give the true reason why Procter's Cave is planked. He and Procter both know it to be an unsafe and even a dangerous cave. Procter, at least, knows that he can hire men to work on the surface of the ground for fifty cents a day, and he knows that these same men will not work in his cave at five hundred dollars an hour. So much for the great *living* cave. By the airs assumed by U. when he speaks of stalactites and stalagmites, one would think that his famiarity with the caves is of that perfect degree that guides the scientific, and every one concerned would look at the little man and wonder if his brains did not extend below his waist. Let me advise U. to write a guide manual of Procter's "living" cave and, therewith, astonish the world full as much as it will be when that marvellous hotel shall be completed. I feel sorry for poor U., for I fear Procter has "beguiled" him into the belief that the hotel will be built. If there is another man in the world that Procter can impose upon about this magnificent hotel it must be some man who, like U., can be distracted (not beguiled) by the sudden apparition of a bottle of gold seal or Madame Clicquot, but always at Procter's charge. If it is the intention of Procter to build a hotel "on the broad plateau, shaded with magnificent forest trees," why is it he is bending every energy he possesses to find another entrance into Mammoth Cave? U. knows this to be a fact, for he went with Procter on one of his raids to an "opening in the ground, and to lead into Mammoth Cave," and after using it they were afraid to go into it, notwithstanding U.'s cave knowledge. For some time Procter has sought every opportunity to abuse and vilify my cave and by this abuse and vilification to implicate me in practicing an imposition on strangers; he has now set U. on me. I am aware that it is questionable whether this controversy will induce parties to visit Mammoth Cave. I don't care; I am only contending for my reputation, and if I am compelled to expose certain tergiversations let the fault lie upon those who originated the discussion. I defy Procter or U. to cite a single instance (except in these papers) where I, or any one at Indian Cave, has said one word derogatory of Procter's Cave. If he can induce unsuspecting people to go into this dangerous hole in the ground I certainly will not object to it. In displaying inducements to visit Procter's cave it is surely not necessary for him to abuse Indian Cave. But Procter has not tried to build up a monopoly; oh no, not he! Procter, through U, waxeth wroth, and says that neither "a dead cave nor a four-horse coach can run Mammoth Cave." Well, Procter, in his present lease, has run the number of visitors down from an average (in 1865) of twenty-five hundred per month to an average (in 1870) of less than three hundred per month. This is a rather gloomy prospect for the stockholders of that mythical hotel. Don't you think so, U? If U. could only see the sniggering among Procter's neighbors when this building of a hotel at Procter's Cave is named, even he would hang his head and blush that he had ever been so imposed upon as to give such a piece of transcendent folly the indorsement which he has. I expect they will next blow about building a railroad from Glasgow Junction to Brownsville. Consulting my own interest, I have tried to expose this pair of gentry as little as possible. Had they let me and mine alone they could have gone on to their rope's end. If they shall continue to interfere with me and my interest I promise them they shall have the hot end of the poker. I will inform Procter and U., for their delectation, that McCoy will continue to run his four-horse coaches and Indian Cave will remain open and continue to be a thorn in their sides.

Y.

The French a United People.

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

It has been my lot in life to see many popular movements in various lands, but until now I never saw anything of the kind which seems to unite a whole nation like one man as this war has done in France. Before committing myself to this opinion, which I do with the utmost confidence, I have made it my business to talk with all sorts and conditions of men upon the subject. Speaking French quite as well as I do English, and having mixed all my life with Frenchmen, I am fortunate in the facilities I have for the purpose. A little more than a week ago I came to France, utterly misled by the English press and believing that the war was not popular, except with the partisans of the Bonaparte family. Since then I have mixed with some of the highest and many of the lowest in the land. Among the former, I have talked of the war with legitimists and Orleanists, who hate the very name of Napoleon. What they one and all say is that the war is necessary—absolutely necessary—in order to re establish the balance of power in Europe, and that they don't praise the policy of Napoleon because it will do his dynasty good, but because it is for the good of the country. "I don't fight for Napoleon; I am fighting for my country," is a common expression among the young men who belong to families in which the toast "to the health of Henry V," (the Count de Chambord) is drank every Sunday. And nothing proves the truth of what I say more than the fact that a very great number of young men of good family have volunteered to go as private soldiers to the war. In one regiment of chasseurs-a-cheval alone there are some 200 men of means—men who have most of them formerly served as officers in the army, and who now put on a private soldier's jacket in order to fight through the war and then leave the service without any remuneration whatever.

☞ The London press is obviously falling as much in the rear of the press of New York as England herself has fallen in the rear of Europe. We find the London Daily News, which the Tribune constantly describes as the "leader of British opinion," daily confiscating and using as its own the telegrams and correspondence from the "seat of war" which are daily given forth in this country as the results of the enterprise of a noisy and notorious American journal. Of course these productions must be cribbed *in transitu*. One knows not which most to condemn, the dishonesty which purloins or the want of sense which, purloining, purloins such trash!—[World.

THE BLUEGRASS DISTRICT

Mr. Beck Appears Before his Constituents and Gives an Account of his Stewardship.

HIS RE-ELECTION A CERTAINTY.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, August 10.—The grand barbecue in Sayers' Woods, given to the Hon. J. B. Beck by the citizens of Fayette county, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his valuable services during the last two sessions of Congress, was very largely attended and passed off quietly and pleasantly. There were about 5,000 persons present, mostly from Fayette, but quite a number from the other counties composing the district. About 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. Wm. Preston, with a few introductory remarks.

Mr. Beck spoke over two hours, concluding just before dinner at 2 p. m. He first disposed of the attempt to impeach his orthodoxy as a Democrat, showed from his numerous speeches in Congress how strenuously he had opposed all the Radical measures, and how earnestly he had labored for the relief of the Southern people. Of course his record exonerated him so completely that the petty efforts to arraign him recoiled with tremendous effect upon those who have been trying to supplant him. He said they had attacked him as the Representative not in sympathy with his district, and he would hold them to his record, and defy them to pick a flaw in it. Unable to do that, they had sought to raise a side issue on the question of negro testimony in the State courts. He was not a candidate for the State Legislature, and would not be drawn into the discussion of a question that could not come before Congress. They had just as much right to challenge him to a discussion of the Chattanooga railroad question or the articles of his religious belief.

In the face of his numerous speeches and his active efforts against all the Radical measures, they had represented him as an enemy of the white man's government for no better reason than because he would not counsel an abortive attempt at revolution, but had counseled acquiesence when all further resistance was rendered hopeless by the action of New York and Pennsylvania in striking the word white out of their State constitutions in spite of his efforts to persuade their Representatives to urge a different policy.

Upon the point that he came here a poor boy from Scotland, and could not claim favor by pointing to a long line of Kentucky and Virginia ancestors that had shed luster upon the State, Mr. Beck spoke to the hearts of his hearers with a marked effect. By the time he finished the personal questions that his opponents have agitated he had transferred to his own side of the balance every weight that had been thrown into the scale against him. He then took up the policy of the Radicals, subjected it in all its details to a withering analysis, and closed with a powerful argument, showing the necessity of a change of rulers to preserve the republic.

A hurried telegram is not a fitting vehicle for the massive materials which entered into this part of his speech. The weather was extremely sultry, but a dense crowd, so vast that the speaker's strong voice was inaudible on the outskirts, listened to the close with immovable attention. The South need not fear the loss of Beck's services in Congress. He carries all before him, and will be renominated and re-elected.

The seditious conduct on the part of the colored people, burning barns, stock-yards, appearing in arms, &c., caused much feeling against the Radical leaders and considerable alarm, which is manifested by the rapid formation and arming of the State guard throughout the Blue-grass region.

This morning Mr. Joseph Ingles, an unmarried farmer of twenty-five years, was found shot through the head at his own house near this city. His body was lying in his night dress near one of his outhouses. His shotgun, with both barrels empty, lay near. It is supposed that he went out to drive away thieves in the night, and was shot by them. The position and nature of the wound preclude the notion that he was slain by his own gun.

BUFFALO.

The Prospect Park Races—The $20,000 Purse Won by Harry Harley.

BUFFALO, August 10.—Over 20,000 persons were present at the races to-day. The weather was beautiful and the assemblage most orderly and respectable. The trots were highly exciting and satisfactory. David A. Gage, of Chicago, was starting judge.

FIRST RACE.

For a purse of $20,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $8,000 to the first horse, $4,500 to the second, $3,000 to the third, $2,500 to the fourth, and $2,000 to the fifth. Eight horses started. Five heats were trotted, but the first heat was declared off on account of an accident to William Brown, the driver of Harry Harley, which caused considerable excitement. Before reaching the quarter post in the first heat Brown, who has been sick, was unable to manage his horse and collided with Lady Augusta, breaking off a wheel and throwing Brown heavily on his head, completely prostrating his nervous system. Medical aid was immediately called and he soon recovered. Harry Harley trotted completely around the track before being caught. Dan Mace was then placed in charge of Harley.

SUMMARY.

Harry Harley	4	1	1	1
Prince	1	2	2	3
Anthony Wayne	6	3	3	2
Kansas Maid	5	4	4	4
Lady Augusta	2	6	5	5
Derby	3	7	7	6
Boy Henry	8	5	6	dis
General Love	7	8	8	dis

Time—2:29¼, 2:32, 2:27¼, 2:27.

THE SECOND RACE

was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:50—$600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third. Five heats were trotted.

SUMMARY.

Kansas Chief	2	2	1	1	1
Boo	1	1	2	3	3
Fannie Lambert	3	4	4	2	2
New Berlin Fire	5	3	3	5	5
Long Branch	7	7	7	4	4
Ma day	6	6	6	6	6
Byron Chief	4	5	5	distanc'd	
Girl of the Period	8	8	8	"	

Time—2:35; 2:33¾; 2:32; 2:31½; 2:29½.

Hambury Smith, the Water Man.

[Saratoga Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Sitting on the porch of one of the hotels the other night, I saw a man who has put *spas* into every village in America, Hambury Smith. He is a thin German-looking man of much respectability, with gray side-whiskers, and a mingled look of the professional man and the merchant. He came to this country many years ago, and perceiving that Saratoga waters were dear and in rare use, he resolved to introduce aerated waters among the Americans. Nobody could see anything in it. There was nothing in it, because the national stomach was then running upon Santa Cruz sour and rye whisky cocktails. Poor Smith went stumbling round the country with his tanks of Kissingen, Vichy, Pyrmont, and Spa, but nobody wanted to do more than to taste the disagreeable things. He set up his sign in vain in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, but his idea kept him as poor as a rat—a chemist with a retort but without a response. All the while, however, a little creeping, yearning for the waters had been developing among a few persons, and still the number grew. Soda fountains, with their plain soda, helped prepare the way. All at once, Smith set up his Spa, on Broadway, in New York, in 1865, and he found his shop full. In five years he has made $250,000, keeps his horses, bottles his waters, has spas in all parts of New York, and he has excited the ire of the natural water bottlers; but they are foolish, for the wider the taste for an artificial spa water grows the better will the genuine sell. Drinking from springs is a thing of accident, of superstition and of experience. Get the taste for the salts and you will never lose it. Smith merely popularized here an old idea in Europe, and so he is unable to hold the trade, hosts of imitators having risen up to divide it with him. It is amusing to read his gentle insinuation that the Congress Spring has deteriorated. It is equally amusing to read the fierce responses of the Congress Company that artificial waters are humbugs and possess no real properties. Smith has real properties. He is the only man who ever got better with water on the brain.

☞ A man in Wisconsin has made a remarkable exhibition of ingenious work. From a piece of pine board twenty-two inches long, four inches wide, and seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, he has whittled seven pairs of dentists' forceps, three pairs of pliers, six pairs of blacksmiths' tongs, one pair of horse-shoe pinchers, one twisted link chain with swivel, one straight link chain, a horse in a stall, and two balls in a box—in all forty-seven distinct joints, all of which are connected and play with the utmost freedom When closed up, this singular piece of work is the size of the board above described; but when open or spread out for exhibition, it covers a space about two feet square. He was occupied upon the work six weeks.

☞ We shall not wonder if European armies learn the same truth which was so clearly shown in our war of the rebellion, that young men are the best Generals. The Crown Prince of Prussia, who has the chief glory of the defeat of the French army, is not yet thirty-nine years old, and before he was thirty-five he had made himself a great name at Sadowa. Prince Frederick Charles, the King's nephew, who commands the Prussian right, and is esteemed the ablest of all King William's Generals, is forty-two years old. Most of the fighting at Sadowa was done by his army. Nearly all the French leaders are old men.—[N. Y. Tribune.

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Emery's Universal Cotton Gins;
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WE have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.

28 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866
11 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1867
39 bbls. G. & C Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
29 bbls. Bush & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
90 bbls. H. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868;
12 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868;
264 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1869;
50 bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869;
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600 bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70;
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To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.

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1 Prize of $30,867	is	$30,867
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5 Prizes of 2,000	are	10,000
40 Prizes of 1,000	are	40,000
50 Prizes of 500	are	25,000
110 Prizes of 250	are	27,500
66 Prizes of 100	are	6,600
66 Prizes of 80	are	5,280
66 Prizes of 60	are	3,960
66 Prizes of 50	are	3,300
4,092 Prizes of 20	are	81,840
25,740 Prizes of 10	are	257,400
30,316 Prizes, amounting to		547,747

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. This scheme draws every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Small schemes draw daily. Tickets for sale at 91 West Jefferson st. (up stairs), and all lottery offices in Louisville. Write for circular. Address GEO. WEBSTER, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky. jy11 dlm

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PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale of Drug Store.

ON TUESDAY, August 16, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., if not previously sold by private sale, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, the lease, fixtures, and stock of Drugs of J. H. Speer, druggist, at 148 East Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

For further particulars address Reid & Cary, No. 85½ Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

JAMES CHAMBERS,
au1 eodtAu16 Assignee of J. H. Speer.

Commissioner's Sale.

BULLITT CIRCUIT COURT, KENTUCKY.

H. Ormsby, Gdn., &c., plffs., against W. C. Whitaker, &c., dfts. } Notice of Sale in Equity.

BY virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Bullitt Circuit Court, rendered at the June term thereof, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned will

ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1870,

at 12 o'clock noon, or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, at the Court-house door, in the town of Shepherdsville, Ky., the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

1st. The tract of land named in exhibit C, being the tract of 200 acres conveyed by William Owens to Stephen Ormsby on the 13th of April, 1794, being and lying in Bullitt county, Ky., on the banks of Salt river and Cedar creek.

2d. The tract of land named in exhibit D, the same conveyed by Jacob Meyers to Stephen Ormsby, date 10th of August, 1794, lying in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, opposite the mouth of Rolling Fork and the town of Pitt's Point. This last tract has been surveyed and divided into five parts. A plat of same is filed in the suit. The Commissioner will first offer said tract in lots as divided, and, having so offered and ascertained the amount it will sell for in that way, he will then offer the whole tract in a body for sale, and whichever method brings the most money shall be held and regarded as the sale.

By sale plat lot No. 1 contains 135¼ acres; lot No. 2 contains 133½ acres; lot No. 3 contains 98 acres; lot No. 4 contains 111½ acres; lot No. 5 contains 156½ acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of judgments at law, and retaining a lien on the land as additional security, said bonds payable to this Commissioner.

W. J. McCONATHY,
au2 dtd Commissioner Bullitt Circuit Court.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Harriet Vankirk against H. A. McNalley, } In Chancery, No. 23,338.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, to-wit:

Six acres of the southern part of the tract of land now occupied by the plaintiff Harriet N. Vankirk, set apart by the commissioner appointed by the Court, a plot of which is filed with said Commissioner's report marked A. Said land is bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner with Henderson in Henderson's Western Division; thence with a line of Stanton Gaar's heirs, s 74 deg 35 min w 936 feet to a corner with S. T. Bergman 264 feet; thence 0 deg 42 min east with the line of said Bergman 184 feet; thence n 86 deg e 939 feet to a corner in Henderson's line thence with said line s 0 deg 42 min west 284 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash in hand; balance in three equal payments of 6, 12, and 18 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
au10 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Patrick Dillon against Florence Pulford, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,423.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot 26 feet 3 inches front and 100 feet deep, and the improvements thereon. Said lot is situated on the north side of the alley, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and between Market and Jefferson streets, being the south half of the lot conveyed to P. O'Connell by James O'Connell by deed recorded in deed book 54, page 257 in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
au10 d5

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Beautiful sets teeth only $15. No charge for extracting by the use of laughing gas. 138 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. au18 SaTu&Th6m-1stp

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FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

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MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

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GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets, Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Paducah, Clarksville, and Nashville.
MOLLIE GRATZ..........JAMES PAUL, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, 11th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG..FRANK T. BATCHELOR, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE..........HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 11th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Packet
For Evansville, Smithland and Clarksville.
MOLLIE GRATZ..........JAMES PAUL, Master,
Will leave on This Day, the 11th, at 4 P. M., positively.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.
The new and splendid Louisville steamer,
EDINBURG..........F. T. BATCHELOR, Master.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points, on This Day, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. positively.
MONTGALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street.

For New Orleans and Red River, Direct, the New and Light Draught Steamer
LITTLE FLETA..........BARNES, Master.
For New Orleans, Shreveport, and Jefferson, Texas, on Friday, 12th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For New Orleans and Red River Direct.
The new, elegant and light draught passenger steamer,
SOUTHWESTERN, } T. S. JACOBS, Master. THOS. JACOBS, Clerk.
Will leave for New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson, Texas, on Wednesday, 17th, at 5 P. M. positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.
Notice to stock Men.
The Southwestern has good accommodations for stock. She has long, wide and roomy guards.
M. W. S.

Regular Low Water Packet.
ARROWLINE..........J. ROGERS, Master.
For Westport, Bethlehem and all intermediate landings, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from city wharf, at 1 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
jy28 Tu,Th&Satf MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agt.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master.....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr28 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 6 Fourth Street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
No. 6 Fourth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburg Female College,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., President.

Twenty-two teachers. Elegant buildings. Unsurpassed facilities in all the ornamental branches. Rates moderate. Fall term commences Sept. 6. Send for a catalogue. au11 d2&w2t

HOLYOKE ACADEMY.

THE third annual session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5, at 231 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. For circulars or further information, call on or address
au1 dlm* H. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS BRANHAM

WILL reopen her School for small children Monday, Sept. 5, at her residence, 349 Third street, between Broadway and York. au1 dtd

St. Louis University,

St. Louis, Mo.

THE 41st annual session of studies in the St. Louis University will open on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Terms, Board and tuition, per session of 10 months, $250. For catalogues, &c., apply to J. C. Walsh, Louisville, Ky., or address Rev. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President. au1 dlm*

CECILIAN COLLEGE,

(CATHOLIC, MALE.)

ON L. & P. R. R., in the country. Boarders per 20 weeks, $150. Address H. A. CECIL & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky. au1 d6w*

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.—Full course of instruction in Civil Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au8 d30

Louisville Female College

Chartered with College Powers and Privileges in 1854.

HAS AN ABLE FACULTY, A GOOD LIBRARY, AND AN AMPLE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

The College will reopen September 5, 1870.

HERE young ladies are taught everything they need to learn at school by the best masters and at moderate charges.

Board and tuition for 20 weeks vary from $90 to $125 (see catalogue), and yet the advantages in solid learning and ecstatic accomplishments are unsurpassed.

LOUISVILLE IS SO DELIGHTFUL as a place of residence for young ladies, and the expenses are so moderate, we ought not to be surprised should our College be crowded the coming year. Address
jy28 deod&w6w Rev. L. PRETTYMAN, A. M.

P. S.—Young ladies residing more than five squares from the College may avail themselves of the street cars at our expense even from Portland and Butchertown.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,

Law Department.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $30 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $15.

Communications should be addressed to
PROFESSOR PIRTLE,
jy28 eod&Oct At Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

Gen. R. E. LEE, President.

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end June 22. Expenses $325 to $375. For particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY,
jy12 deod12 Lexington, Va.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st. Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY,
jy13 deod3m Principal.

Forest Academy,

A MALE SCHOOL, situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, 13 miles from Louisville, by B. H. McCOWN, Principal and Proprietor, assisted by three professors.

The school has a liberal charter, and secures to its pupils all the advantages of a thorough and practical education, preparing them for any profession. The school makes the discipline mainly by influences of home association and the sacred Scriptures. For ample information, apply for catalogue to
B. H. McCOWN,
Anchorage Postoffice, L. C. & L. R. R.
P. S.—Music, instrumental and vocal, is taught regularly—the latter without charge. jy1 deod1m

SHATTUCK SCHOOL,

Faribault, Minnesota.

REV. JAS. DOBBIN..........Rector.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S boarding school for boys and young men. The location is beautiful, healthy and easy of access via Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

The course of study is thorough; the discipline that of a well-ordered Christian family. The next session opens Sept. 15, 1870. A few vacancies remain. For catalogue and admission address
Rev. JAMES DOBBIN.

Patrons in Louisville—Rev. Dr. Craik, R. A. Robinson, Esq., T. L. Barret, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Esq., Henry S. Tyler, Esq., James A. Miller, Esq., Mr. Jno. Cornwall. jy13 Sa&Tu4Sept

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The session of this institution commences annually on the 1st day of October and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July ensuing. The organization of the University is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

The expenses of the Academic student, exclusive of the cost of text books and clothing and pocket money, amount to about $365 per session of nine months; and of the Engineering or Medical student to about $390, or $405, respectively, $330 or $280 is payable on admission, and the balance in the progress of the session.

For details send for catalogue, P. O. "University of Virginia." S. MAUPIN,
jy28 d3aw8 Chairman of the Faculty.

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its pleasant site, its capacious and elegant buildings, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address

J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,
au1 dtl or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

Georgetown College

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next sessions of these institutions will open September 5. For catalogues address Dr. N. M. CRAWFORD or Prof J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky.

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 20 weeks, $95. For particulars, address
jy23 d2w10 Rev. J. W. BEAGEN, Principal.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

Nos. 37 and 39 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, PRINCIPAL.

THIS school for young ladies will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, and close the last week in June, 1871. Number of pupils limited to 30. For circulars, &c., apply by letter to the Principal. jy22 d2w

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs

WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation that this popular and first-class watering-place, noted for its location in a most beautiful, healthy, and romantic region of country, whose mineral waters (Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Epsom) are considered equal, if not superior, to those of any other springs on the continent, is now open for the entertainment of visitors. Since the last season many improvements have been made, conducive to the comfort and amusement of guests, such as additional rooms, new bowling alleys, billiard saloons, revolving swings, SULPHUR BATHS, a brass and a string band of music. Extensive Livery, &c. This favorite place of summer resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad. Parties leaving Louisville after breakfast arrive in time for dinner daily. Excursion tickets to the Springs from Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Henderson can be procured at very reduced rates.

JONES & FITZHUGH Proprietors.
jy10 SuTu&Thf

Louisville Chemical Works, Established 1857, Organized Jan. 3, 1870. W. G. REDMAN, Pres't. J. L. ... T. W. STARBIRD, Sec. J. P. BARNUM, M. D. R. L. POST, Treas. Chemists.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY 12th AND HIGH STS. NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts,

ALL

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Used in Medicine, And a full assortment of

Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

ap8 eodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf

N. W. Horse Nail Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.

Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benzon" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the

"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.

Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO. N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y. G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.

Send for sample card and price list. ap15 eodtm

Kentucky Whiskies

10,472 BARRELS NOW IN STORE—of different brands. Full assortment of sour and sweet mash of season '67, '68, '69 and '70, embracing all the popular brands made in this State. Also a fine assortment of pure rye whiskies. As agents for Kentucky distillers, we are authorized, in all cases, to sell at their lowest prices. We invite a personal inspection of our stock.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Ky. Distillers,
y17 dlm 34 Fourth street.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail............ $12 00
Six Months............ 6 00
Three months............ 3 25
One month............ 1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail............ $2 00
One year, delivered in the city............ 2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carrier six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year............ $2 00
Single copy, six months............ 1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each............ 1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each............ 1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each............ 1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, but when these can not be procured by mail at our risk, in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $30.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 50 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologer" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 30 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Rev. R. A. Holland will lecture in Paris on Monday night.

The Scott County Agricultural Fair commences on Tuesday.

Hon. James B. Beck speaks at Nicholasville to-morrow at 2 p. m.

Fifty-eight head of cattle were shipped from Lexington for Eastern markets during the past week.

The City Council of Paris, Ky., will attend the railroad convention at Frankfort, on the 18th inst., in a body.

Capt. T. McCann has raised a cavalry company at Athens, Ky., and proceeded to Frankfort for the necessary arms and accoutrements.

The shipments of stock from the Paris stock pens, for the week ending August 6th, were as follows: Cattle, 66 car-loads; hogs, 11; sheep, 2; total, 79.

Three miles from Lexington lives an old lady named Moore, who was 100 years of age the 16th of January last. She was born in Fredericksburg, Va.

The Mayor of Lexington has returned the thanks of the city to the State Guard companies, who did such effective service in the late exciting election.

A couple of negro wenches severely chastised a colored brother on the Kentucky Central railroad a few days since—just for voting the Democratic ticket.

In Newport the census is likely to give satisfaction, as eight pairs of twins have safely transpired in the past few weeks. The ladies there are very proud of the record.

Dr. Spurr, of Lexington, has been elected a delegate from the Farmers' Club of Fayette county, to attend the Agricultural Congress of Georgia, which meets in Augusta on the 29th October next.

Near 5,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Paris during the past month. Mr. Hager, of the firm of J. T. Alexander, is regularly stationed there, buying and shipping. They have bought 8,000 head, and expect to spend $1,500,000 thereabouts.

The Shelby Sentinel says: "B. K. Bailey sold on last Monday 200 cattle at 5½ to 6¼c. Good cattle are in demand, scalawags not wanted. Aged broke mules brought from $140 to $200. Two-year-old mules brought from $90 to $125; horses $50 to $175."

Capt. William Turpin, an old and highly respected citizen of Jessamine county, died last Thursday night, and was buried in the Lexington cemetery Saturday. Capt. Turpin served in the Mexican war, and commanded a company in Humphrey Marshall's regiment.

The Gazette says: "Lexington was pretty well crowded on Monday with stock and people. The dry weather has parched the grass and dried up nearly all the stock-water which had a serious and telling effect in the stock trade. Prices of all kinds and grades of stock are lower than they probably have been for six months. The offerings were pretty full, and the sales very limited. Without early rains, the effect on prices must prove very serious."

A correspondent of the COURIER-JOURNAL writes: "On the morning of the 26th ult., Mr. George T. Rogers, a respected citizen of Adair county, Kentucky, went to mill, leaving his wife in apparent good health and enjoying life. On returning home a few hours later he found her lying dead upon the floor. The only child—a girl eleven months old—was playing near. A negro boy, perhaps seventeen or eighteen years of age, who was at work upon the farm, was first to discover and report her death. An inquest was held, no marks of violence discovered, and it was decided that she died in a congestive chill."

The Paris Citizen gives the following stock items: "We notice there have been a number of shipments during the past ten days. Capt. Dan. Turney has gone to Augusta with a car load of horses. Capt. Hugh Henry to Macon, one car load mules. Nathan Bayless, Georgia, one car load. James Secrest, of Nicholas, one car load to Georgia. Charles Neal, of Nicholas, one car load to Georgia. Wm. English, of Bath, one car load horses and mules to Eufaula, Ala. Robert McClelland passed through town with about sixty-five mules, fine, large and fat. Cattle rather dull at 7 to 7½ cents. Hogs brisk at 8½ cents. Reported at 9½ cents in Scott."

We learn from Mr. Charles Farris, night watchman on the Kentucky Central railroad, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, that, while he was at his post Saturday night last, three negroes advanced toward him, one of whom deliberately, and without the slightest provocation whatever, discharged a pistol at him, the ball barely missing his head. Mr. Farris was sitting on a hand-car alone at the time. When he interrogated them in regard to their strange conduct, one of them replied: "We want to shoot you, you d——————." Whereupon, Mr. Farris made advances toward them, unarmed and alone as he was, when his cowardly assailants made a hasty retreat toward the city, where all farther traces of them were lost.

A Cincinnati Commercial Frankfort telegram of the 9th says: "Reports received to-day state that last night the barn and haystacks of S. F. J. Trabue, of this county, near the Woodford line, were fired by an incendiary and consumed. Also six haystacks belonging to Mrs. Hiram Jett, a widow lady, in the vicinity, together with harvested crops belonging to a man named Hancock. Various surmises exist as to the cause of these outrages, and no pains will be spared to ferret out and punish those guilty. A police officer, of this city, with a gentleman, was returning from Versailles, last night, in a buggy, and were fired on by unknown parties from the wayside, several miles from town, in the vicinity of the above outrages. They returned the fire, but with what effect is not known."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Norfolk wants a public library.

The prospects for the fall races were never so favorable.

Judge W. P. Hickerson, of Tennessee, is convalescing.

Tennessee is to have thirty five additional money-order offices.

The committee on locating Mercer University has decided to remove Mercer University from Penfield, Georgia, to Macon.

A young man named Felix Rosenthal attempted suicide in Vicksburg on Friday by cutting his throat with a penknife.

The judges of election in Memphis who were arrested for violating the provisions of the "Fifteenth" have been discharged.

The death sentence of Milly Ennis, a negro murderess of Calvert county, Maryland, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

A negro child was found drowned a few days ago in Bush river, near Newburg, S. C. It was tied hands and feet. The father confessed to the perpetration of the most brutal and heartless deed, and is now in jail.

The net proceeds of the concerts given at Somerville, West Tennessee, by General Agent Morrow, for the benefit of the Confederate Orphans' Home, in Clarksville, amounted to three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

A young freedman named Richard Williams was accidentally shot near Savannah on Friday by another named Henry. They were out shooting, when the former took the latter for a black bird and let fifteen small birdshot in the vicinity of his back-bone.

Governor Senter, who arrived in Nashville Tuesday from his home in Grainger county, says that the crops in East Tennessee this season are unprecedented. Wheat has grown luxuriantly, and an immense yield will be realized. The growing corn crop is magnificent.

The Nashville Banner says: "The sensational rumor to the effect that Governor Senter will refuse to issue commissions to some of the newly-elected Supreme Judges, on the alleged ground of their disqualification under the Fourteenth amendment, is entirely without foundation."

The religious sect, which has been in existence for several years past, near Post Oak Springs, East Tennessee, and known as the "Community of Christians," founded by Rev. W. J. Owings, suspended a few days ago, the members returning to the mother (Campbellite) church, from which they seceded.

A negro boy deliberately murdered his brother in Newberry, South Carolina, the other day. They were working in a gin-house, when one said to the other, "why can't you work without cursing every word," whereupon the reproved one deliberately chopped the other in the head with a hoe, causing his death soon after.

One day last week a current of wind or heated air passed over and through a four-acre field of cotton in the neighborhood of Pomaria, South Carolina, from the effects of which in a few hours the whole field whitened and died, no life being left in it. The same current, it is said, prostrated two pieces of corn, turning over one-half to the right and the other to the left, the sections being divided by a fence, without doing other injury.

Three children of Mr. O'Donnelly, living near Strawberry Plains, were drowned in Holston river last Saturday afternoon. The two boys were wading in the river and got beyond their depth, when the sister, a young lady eighteen years of age, plunged in to save them. The rapid current swept them all away together. When found, the sister had a brother clasped under each arm, clinging to them with the firm embrace of death.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and European Steamship Company, held on Tuesday, 26th ult., the company was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President—Gen. Edward Higgins. Vice President—Marshall Parks, Esq. Directors—John B. Whitehead, Col. W. H. Taylor, Henry Ghiselin, Wm. B. Rogers, Thomas Y. Corprew, W. H. White, Jas. B. Berry, Cicero Burruss, Washington Reed, Eugene Higgins.

There was to have been a wedding in Nashville the other night. The dusky bride was a servant in the house. She was gorgeously arrayed and had several of her friends to witness the ceremony. After the preacher had arrived and nearly an hour had been lost in awaiting the dilatory bridegroom, the latter slouched in, wearing his "every-day clothes," and electrified the assemblage with the announcement. "It's no use! Dis here 'rangement can't come off. My other wife won't let me have my good close." The bride fainted and the ceremony was indefinitely postponed.

A shocking accident occurred on the Missouri Pacific railroad on Saturday. A gentleman named McClanahan, a lumber dealer at Lee's Summit, Mo., had been down to Pleasant Hill on business, and returning, the train was about to pass his station with him on board, as he had been indulging in a nap. Rushing to the door he jumped off the cars while they were in motion, though a gentleman from Wyandotte tried to persuade him not to try it. Not making a clear leap he fell with his leg across the rail, and two cars passed over it, mashing it in a most frightful manner. The bones from below the knee nearly to the hips were literally crushed to atoms.

The second exhibition of the Agricultural Fair Association for the Cherokee country of Georgia and Alabama takes place at Rome, Georgia, October 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. This association embraces twenty counties in Georgia and Alabama, and is located in the heart of the most prosperous region of these two States, amongst a people alive to the necessity of improved implements of every kind, in a country adapted to the successful culture of cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, barley, clover and grasses; in soil, climate, minerals, water, etc., unsurpassed, and well adapted to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Memphis has come very near having a second Nathan tragedy. Monday morning about half past two, some of the inmates of a boarding house were awakened by a noise of persons being engaged in a scuffle in an adjoining room. They immediately procured a light, and on entering the room found a young gentleman, the occupant of the room, sitting upright in bed, his shirt almost torn from him and bloody—blood in spots on the bed clothing and mosquito bar. He gave incoherent replies on being questioned, and all that could be ascertained was that he had been attacked and had defended himself as well as possible, and his assailant or assailants had fled on the approach of lights.

Peter D. Cottingham, Esq., a citizen of Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, came near being gored to death by one of his cows at his residence on Saturday evening last. The cow was eating, and, while Mr. Cottingham was standing near to her, the house dog came to his master, which caused the cow to make a lunge at him, and, missing the dog, one of her horns struck Mr. C. in the abdomen, just below the hip bone, tearing and lacerating the flesh dreadfully, and nearly, if not actually, entering the vitals. After being lifted almost insensible from the ground and laid upon a bed, several physicians were summoned, who dressed the painful wound, and, though prostrated ever since, and suffering much, he is still improving and apparently out of danger.

A singular case of suicide occurred in Burkittsville, Maryland, on Wednesday last. Mr. Erasmus F. Garrott, an old and wealthy citizen, had been ill for some time, and on the morning of the sad affair refused to come to breakfast, but as this was nothing unusual no notice was taken of it. But when a member of the household went to call him to dinner, he was found sitting upright in his office chair with the entire top of his head blown off, and his brains and fragments of his skull strewed over the floor. In his right hand was a slender stick four feet in length, with a prong at the end, with which the trigger was touched off. In the left hand was the gun barrel, still pointing toward the mangled head and face. The left foot was resting carefully on the right, all of which proves that not a muscle moved after the fatal shot was fired, and that death was instantaneous. When first discovered the body was rigid and cold, showing that the deed had been committed some hours before. All the male members of the family were absent on the farm, the female members were engaged at the rear of the house, and, the front being closed, the report of the gun was not heard.

We have again to call attention to the notice among our business directions which states that all communications urging the claims of candidates for office will be charged for as advertisements.

The Nashville Banner of yesterday prints the following as an item of news:

> Hon. E. A. JAMES, the member from Hamilton, arrived from Chattanooga yesterday. He rode part of the way with a prominent railroad official of Georgia, who is a member of the Bullock "Ring," and who informed Mr. JAMES that Senator MORTON had telegraphed to BULLOCK that if the Georgia Legislature should desire to dispense with the general election in that State this fall GRANT would back the movement with his whole army; that he had seen GRANT and had received from him this assurance in the most positive terms.

"GRANT will back him,"—so?

If there was originally any doubt about the union of Germany under the lead of Prussia, that doubt is silenced by the enthusiasm which everywhere meets King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK. The Premier is fairly entitled to his laurels as the first of consolidators as well as the foremost of diplomatists. An equally wide-awake, sagacious and vigorous statesman is not to be found at the head of any European power, and has not been since the days of the elder PITT.

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says:

> A New York contemporary has a "few friendly words to the South." The South has received a good many friendly words and a good many acts that were not so friendly during the past ten years. Now let us have the friendly acts, and we will dispense with the words.

Seeing how largely the Union and American is indebted for much of the very able and interesting matter that appears in its columns to the New York World, at which its fling is aimed, it is ungrateful.

The changes which the late reverses have rendered necessary in the organization of the French army are likely to prove advantageous. CHANGARNIER brings to the command which he has obtained after so much trouble, courage, patriotism and popular enthusiasm. TROCHU is likely to make a better chief of staff than LE BŒUF, who has sufficiently signalized his unfitness. In spite of hostile criticism, Marshal BAZAINE is thought by competent military persons, who have no interest in turning critics, to be the best soldier of France. All in all the changes are hopeful for the imperialists.

There is no reason to suppose that LOUIS NAPOLEON has lost his vitality and as little to distrust his ability. He has given the world small reason to believe him a great soldier. His genius is eminently pacific and metropolitan. He has secured France the best government she ever had and made Paris the finest city of the world. That is the beginning and the end of him. Away from home he has not shown himself a match for his adversaries. To be judged with fairness he must be seen on his own proper field of action, where he has certainly displayed rare tact, courage and moderation, establishing a safe, despotic government upon anarchy, maintaining it peacefully for seventeen years, changing and liberalizing it successfully and without loss of life in the face of insurrection, and achieving for France a place among European powers which she has not occupied since the days of BONAPARTE.

Democratic writers and talkers in different parts of Kentucky are already beginning to canvass the matter of securing the negro vote. This is a legitimate topic of discussion, and we are glad to see it freely and candidly handled. Our own opinion has been and is, that it is quite idle to bid for the negro vote under existing and well-known circumstances which place the Democratic organization in a position of practical hostility to the negro element. Our plan has been, and is, to remove the causes of that hostility, to allay the anti-negro agitation, to show the negro by actual kindness and assistance who are his real friends, to see that he is not coerced or cheated, and then to leave him to vote his own way. If he sees fit to vote the Democratic ticket, well and good; if not, it is his right to vote independently, and we should not quarrel with him for exercising his right. In any event, we are independent of him. We do not need his vote. It is he who is really dependent. What we want is not his services as a partisan, but his services as an honest, intelligent and contented laborer. We are much more anxious to see him a quiet, peaceable and industrious citizen, prospering himself and prospering us, than to see him a noisy, drunken and vagabond Democrat, which is, after all, but one degree removed from a noisy, drunken and vagabond Radical.

"A Little Late but Very Lively."

Of course. Surprised and disappointed at the general peace and quiet which prevailed throughout Kentucky on election day, the Radicals were not able on the instant to recover their self-possession and to set up their customary howl about foul play and their chronic wolf's cry for Federal intervention. But a week of vexation, chagrin and consultation is sufficient for all practical purposes, and, on the better-late-than-never principle, the raid begins, making up in violence what it has lost by delay. The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

> Evidence is accumulating to show that the late election in Kentucky was a farce. In some places there were scenes of bloodshed and colored voters were kept away from the polls by intimidation. In many others—and this is the policy that seems to have been generally pursued—the votes of colored men were refused for alleged lack of time. The real facts in the case are slowly coming to light, but enough has been learned to justify the charge that the Democrats, in pursuance with a settled determination, did all in their power to prevent a fair and full expression of the will of the people. They did this at Frankfort; they did it at Lexington; they did it at Louisville.

There is not a Republican in Louisville of good personal character who will say, on his responsibility as a man free from partisan bias, that there is a word of truth in this charge as far as Louisville is concerned. We leave Frankfort and Lexington, of which we have no direct knowledge, to tell their own story, with the remark that the impression is very general among the better class of Republicans that the troubles in Lexington were due wholly to the indiscretion of the negroes. But in Louisville there was not the least attempt to intimidate. The spirit of the entire Democratic element was liberal and pacific. Every effort was made to allay irritation and to anticipate and quell all possible disturbance under the auspices of a Democratic city government and a Democratic police organization. Whilst the Radical organ was full of fire and brimstone the COURIER-JOURNAL was urging conciliation and moderation, omitting from its three successive issues preceding the election its customary fire of grape and canister in order that it might not raise, what it and its party did not desire, an excitement. Hundreds of white voters were choked away from the polls by the blockade of black voters, who surrounded many of the precincts before sunrise, and hundreds of duplicate and illegal black votes were cast for the lack of a registration law and the absence of a rigid system of challenges, the latter being abandoned for fear of trouble. And yet the Gazette says:

> The election was styled a farce. It was rather a fraud. It was a deliberate and successful attempt to prevent a large number of citizens from exercising their right of franchise. Where trickery could accomplish the ends, violence was not resorted to. Where it could not, violence was resorted to. We notice a statement in a Frankfort paper that the Republicans in that city propose to contest the election on the grounds we have stated above. We are informed that the Lexington Republicans propose to do the same thing. This is well. If the State law will not protect the colored man, there is a law that will—the act of Congress to enforce the Fifteenth amendment. The colored men of Kentucky can yet have their rights respected and enforced. Such an outrageous fraud as has just been perpetrated across the river ought never to be allowed to occur again; and so far as its consequences can be now averted they should be.

Think of a party which has to resort to such means as these—first to suggest strife—then to foment and encourage it—and, finally, having failed to bring it about, to set up a cry of "fraud," and a demand for partisan intervention. The true friends of the negro can rely upon it that this is not his interest, and he himself should be instructed to know that it must, if continued, prove his ultimate ruin, creating an agitation between two extremes, in the course of which, no matter how it ends, he will be crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones. The country knows very well what we have done and what we are doing to fight down these two extremes of desperate, unscrupulous and impracticable politicians, and we can assure it that we have at our back a body of earnest and honest citizens, embracing the whole intelligence of the South, who are resolved, if they can, to restore our country to a state of perfect peace on the basis of the widest and heartiest liberality known to free government and possible under the conditions which surround us. The Republican who proposes to follow the Cincinnati Gazette along the pathway of lawless, uncalled-for and partisan agitation which it marks out had best stop and ask himself whether, all things considered, it would not be better to leave the settlement of such questions to that class of fair-minded and fearless Southern men.

The Thompson Again.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON has boiled and bubbled to the surface again in Chicago; and immediately upon her appearance there the sympathies of her enthusiastic admirers are again enlisted. This time it is a wondrous tale of the fiery blonde—not a new one, but harrowing, and calculated to advertise her show more effectually than it has been done by any of her previous wild adventures in the West. It seems that a Miss or Mrs. ELLEN A. GRIFFIN, who is a sort of monomaniac, turned up some time ago in New York as having "contracted a passion" for LYDIA, and, overcome by a desire to "possess" her, has ever since been on her track, seeking every opportunity to display the love that no rebuffs and no amount of professional execration could assuage. Once in New York Miss GRIFFIN sent her a diamond ring, but it was returned; another was sent, and while in Miss THOMPSON's possession, Miss GRIFFIN dressed herself in boy's clothing and occupied a seat in the gallery. Almost every evening she would throw bouquets on the stage. On one occasion, while Miss THOMPSON's sister was on the stage, there was a card secreted in a large bouquet, on which was written this: "If you do not take that ring from your sister's finger I will jump down and take it myself." Miss GRIFFIN, it is supposed, thought a ring which Miss LYDIA's sister wore was the one which she had bestowed upon LYDIA herself. The next day the ring was returned, with a note requesting her to cease her annoyance, as she (Miss THOMPSON) did not want to have anything to do with her. Now, simultaneous with the THOMPSON reappearance in Chicago the GRIFFIN hovered there also. Sending Miss THOMPSON a letter saying that the letter must be read or force would be resorted to, she followed up the order by attacking the blonde in her own apartment. The beautiful and childlike PAULINE MARKHAM, seeing Miss THOMPSON in danger, pitched in as was her wont of yore, and between the two GRIFFIN was quickly dismantled, losing her chignon and retiring in disgrace to a police station, where, meeting a reporter, she was formally introduced to a constable. This led to the arrest of Miss THOMPSON, but the inevitable HENDERSON appearing and signing her bond LYDIA was released. In the evening Miss GRIFFIN was present at the performance of the blondes, but was removed by the police before she could make any more demonstrations. The Chicago reporters look for "spicy" developments in the approaching trial, as it is likely a number of the love letters addressed to "Miss THOMPSON" at various times by Miss GRIFFIN will be produced and submitted as evidence for the defense.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

If there were any chance to get up a third party in Tennessee—if it were possible to resurrect the old Whig party and to break up and divide the present solid popular antagonism to the Radical party—we should think the course of the Memphis Appeal would be sufficient to do the job most effectually. But, as the thing is not possible, we acquit the Appeal of any proclivities that are really dangerous, whatever its purposes and designs may be. On this point, however, the Nashville Banner ought to be good authority, and it says:

> The men who assert that there is an attempt to organize a third party out of the conservative opposition to Radicalism, or an attempt to resurrect the Whig party, are guilty of a ridiculous, demagogical, studied and calculating humbug. They are fully aware that they are not themselves interested in their own views, for their end. It is a deep-set purpose to place themselves in a position to monopolize a few paltry offices and to possess themselves of unlimited power, and that at the sacrifice of every material, social and sectional interest of the people of the Southern States and especially of Tennessee. We should be amazed that men who pass current in society as men of intelligence should even entertain an idea so preposterous as this idle suspicion of a third party or a Whig party, if we had not good reason to suspect that imbecility and knavery have worked shoulder to shoulder in a common cause and expect to profit by this agitation.

The boot is just on the other leg. The Mobile Register says that it it can't have its way it "wouldn't give a pipeful of Kentucky tobacco for the Democratic party." The Memphis Appeal holds "an endless war on the Fifteenth amendment" to be a Democratic *sine qua non*. Thus, you see, they don't care anything about the Democratic party unless they can rule it, and they are willing to make no sacrifices for it at all. They know very well that the entire press and organization of the Democratic party in the North, where the real battle is to be fought, are dead committed against the ebony idol which they set up. Yet they want to force everybody, Republicans who are willing to abandon Radicalism as well as Democrats who never were Radicals (and sure we shall have need of them all), to fall down and worship it as the one, sole, everlasting, and living God. Otherwise, "not caring a pipeful of Kentucky tobacco" for the Democratic party, they propose to get up a new party, a "third party," a "white man's party."

That is the ticket. The boot is very decidedly on the other leg. An "old Whig party," indeed? On the contrary, quite the reverse.

☞ The Rochester Chronicle says: "LOUIS NAPOLEON, peculiar, inconsistent and incomprehensible as he often is, is thoroughly a Frenchman." Then, we may regard the story of HORTENSE and the Dutch Admiral as an established slander.

☞ When the American minister made known at the Tuileries the desire of Gen. SHERIDAN to join the French army, the Emperor said: "Pray, tell your countryman that I propose to respect the small-pox hospitals of the enemy."

☞ A Long Branch letter says "Gen. GRANT appears in loose suits of linen." It is not at Long Branch alone that he is said to be loose in his habits.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

If People Who Suffer

from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

A Food Treasure from the Sea.

Editors, physicians, and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country, seem to have investigated the merits of the SEA MOSS FARINE (made from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen) pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

The Grand Surprise!

The gray-haired can hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their pristine beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the article in question, and is free from any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. au9 eod3

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

BIRTHS.

August 10, 1870, to the wife of Dr. James M. Holloway, a daughter, named LETTIE SHELBY, in honor of Mrs. Lettie Dallam, of Paducah, Ky.

MARRIED.

McDONALD—POWELL—On the 10th inst., by Eld. W. S. Giltner, Mr. G. W. McDONALD, of Davis Co., Ky., to Miss LAURA A., daughter of Mr. J. E. A. Powell, of Lexington, Ky.

DIED.

BRINSOHE—In Erathsville, Va., Aug. 8, GEORGE E. BRINSOHE, aged 47.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

False Pretenses.

The vast and continually increasing sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have provoked the envy of a certain class of dealers in various parts of the country, who are trying to undermine their utterly worthless local nostrums for the most popular proprietary medicine in the world. These impostors hope by their false statements to obtain from the millions who patronize the great American Tonic, a sufficient number of customers to make their speculations upon the health of their neighbors profitable. As the demand for Hostetter's Bitters is now so large and urgent as to tax to their fullest extent the facilities for its manufacture, these petty attempts to wring in the merest trash by false representations are of little consequence to its proprietors. They are, however, a serious evil to the victimized. If, for example, at this warm season, when a real invigorant is greatly needed, the sufferer from general debility, indigestion, biliousness, or nervous weakness, is coaxed into using a wishy-washy compound without any medicinal virtue, instead of the sovereign specific in which the rarest tonic and alterative vegetable elements are scientifically combined, it is obvious that he will rue the day when he allowed himself to be thus deluded. It is in the interest of parties who have been or may be influenced by the persuasion of plausible charlatans that this article is published. With the light of twenty years' experience to guide him, why should the invalid take a leap in the dark? au6 deod3&wl

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Sudden severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, &c. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age. Will even come on in bed; are very painful, and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, PENN., April 4, 1865.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & CO.:

DEAR SIRS—My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUSTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.

Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write November, 1868: "We have sold the Porous Plasters for twenty years, and at retail and jobbing, must have sold 25,000 altogether. They are well liked."

jy29 deod&weowim

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Abraham Lodge, No. 8, F. A. M. will meet in the ladies' parlor in Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening, Aug. 11, 1870, at 8 o'clk. Entrance from Jefferson street.

JAMES McBURNIE, Secy.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au4 d1d] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

Louisville and Jefferson County

ANNUAL FAIR.

To be held on their Grounds, Near Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, '70.

PREMIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH.

Competition Open to the World.

AMPLE arrangements are made for all stock and articles received on exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the rail roads and packet lines to make the usual reduction in rates of transportation on stock and passengers. All communications for premium lists and information should be addressed to W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y, Louisville, Ky.

I. L. HYATT, Pres't.
R. J. TARLTON, Vice Pres't.

DIRECTORS.

Lawrence Young, J. F. Speed,
J. M. Duncan, J. B. Parks,
H. F. Vissman, Chas. Gnepner,
H. S. Veach, Vene P. Armstrong, Treas.
W. H. Meriwether, Secy. au11 deod1d&w4

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Muslin Edgings and Insertions. Lace Riviere.

Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of BLACK LACE SHAWLS, Black Lace Flounces, Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard.

—AT—

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

su7

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 136 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

au4 d3m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

LOUISVILLE STABLES,

83 Main st., one square above Galt House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. SHOCKENCY,

PROPRIETOR.

HORSES and MULES on hand and for sale at all times.

Especial attention given to buying and selling on commission.

☞ Stock cared for in a proper manner and on reasonable terms. Men furnished free of charge to bring stock to and from Cars and Boats. au6 230

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S

Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.

au4 d3m P. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

BARREL MACHINERY.

WELCH'S PATENT BARREL MACHINES for tight and slack work will make barrels of every description, such as

Whisky, Lard,
Beef, Pork,
Molasses, Beer,
Flour, Turpentine,
and Oil Barrels.

These machines will make barrels from either rived or sawed staves, and produce them in the most perfect and beautiful style, as well as stronger and better than those made by hand, and at a reduction of about one-half of the cost of labor.

MACHINES FOR CUTTING STAVES

and making heading for flour barrels for sale, combining all the latest and best improvements.

The Barrel Machinery can be seen in operation at the St. Louis Barrel Works, probably the most extensive and complete in its line in the United States.

For machines and patent rights address

PETER WELCH,
St. Louis Barrel Works, St. Louis, Mo.

Send for Descriptive Circulars. au1 Mo&Th6*

PORTER, AKIN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Cotton Factors,

And Manufacturers of the

Kentucky Fertilizing Company's Commercial Manures.

Cash paid for Bones. 369 WEST MAIN ST

1y30 SatTu&Thu 2m.

WILLIAM HALLADY,

(Successor to Jno. Simm & Co.),

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat and Cabinet Furniture.

☞ Factory—20 Eighth st., bet. Main and river.
☞ Warerooms—365 Main st., over Adams Express office.

He pledges himself to manufacture nothing but the best of Furniture, as he intends to employ all of the old hands, and has bought out all the old stock of seasoned lumber on hand, and all the stock of upholstery goods, comprising the most elegant patterns ever gotten up, together with all the unfinished fancy frames and parlor sets in new styles and invoiced goods in the sale. He will in a few days have it on finished and ready for sale, hoping they will give general satisfaction.

He now returns his sincere thanks to his many friends and the community at large for their support and patronage during the past ten years, and hopes they will still favor him with their patronage. They will find him at 365 Main street, over the Adams Express office. He adds all his old stock on hand. His store at the corner of Eighth and Jefferson sts. will be for rent and the china and toys for sale with the store.

We recommend the new house to the patronage of our friends, as we believe he will fully carry out the business with integrity.

1y30 d&eodtAug30 H. A. THIERMAN.

GEO. HILL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Iron and Cutlery Ware Store,

S. W. Corner Green and Shelby Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AFTER carrying on my business for 11 years with success, I deem it necessary, for the purpose of satisfying the long-felt demand of the citizens in the upper part of the city, to enlarge my store, and consequently my stock of goods, and the same consists now of a large assortment of all articles pertaining to my line of business, and I am prepared to sell and can sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, either wholesale or retail, than any other similar business house in this city, because the store is my own property, and I save thereby paying a high rent. Besides iron and steel wares of all descriptions, I now constantly keep on hand bar iron, springs, axles, steel, wagon tires, nails, wagon hubs, spokes, fellies, wagoner, carpenter and cooper tools; also, all kinds of building and cabinet-makers' materials. Grocery keepers will find at my store all kinds of slates, tacks, coffee mills, scissors, &c., at cheap rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me since I commenced business, I trust to be worthy of the same in the future.

1y21 deodlm GEO. HILL.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Congress street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Congress st., from the west side of Nineteenth street to the east side of Twentieth street, excepting 1 feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 26th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and by paving the same with bowlders, and paving the gutters, and paving the same with block pavement according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 10th day of August, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley from Chestnut to Madison street, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the alley from Chestnut to Madison street, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, being the second alley west of Twelfth street, shall be improved by grading and paving with block paving the same according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 26th day of April 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved Aug. 9, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, being the first alley south of College street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, being the first alley south of College street, shall be improved by grading and making same of block pavement the same according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in a ordinance approved 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved Aug. 9, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley (from the first north and south alley) west of Twelfth to second north and south alley west of Twelfth street, and between Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley from first north and south alley west of Twelfth to second north and south alley west of Twelfth st., and bet. Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, shall be improved by grading and block paving same according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 9th day of Aug., 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Columbia street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the sidewalk on the north side of Columbia street, between Lytle street and Fifteenth street or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, shall be graded, furnished with metal gutters, and paved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 9th day of Aug., 1870.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Nineteenth street from south side of Jefferson to the north side of Grayson street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Nineteenth street from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Grayson street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way with the Macadam pavement according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 9th day of Aug., 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, and being the first alley north of Breckinridge street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, and being the first alley north of Breckinridge street, shall be improved by grading and making the same of block pavement according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUPEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 9th day of Aug., 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until the 16th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work:

To reconstruct a part of Ninth street, from the south side of Green street to the north side of Broadway, by regrading, recurbing when necessary, and by repairing the carriage-way with bowlder pavement.

To improve the first alley south of College and running from Floyd street east to a 20-foot alley by grading and block paving.

To improve the alley from College to Breckinridge street, and between Floyd and Preston streets, by grading and block paving.

To improve the first alley north of Breckinridge street and running from Floyd street east to a 20-foot alley by grading and block paving.

To reconstruct the alley from First to East street, and between Walnut and Green streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Fifteenth and Barney streets.

To dig and wall a well at the northeast corner of Eighth and Lexington streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Seventh and Oldham streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-second and Walnut streets.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said day of August, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinances regulating the work at the Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 10, 1870. au11

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until the 18th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from the east side of Fifteenth street, running east to another alley, being the first alley south of Grayson street, and between Grayson and Walnut sts.

To grade and pave with block pavement the first alley east of Preston street, between Lampton and Breckinridge streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Campbell street to Vonderheide's east line, between Chestnut and Kellar streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Smith's east line to Garden street, and between Madison and Chestnut streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from the south side of Jacob street to the north side of College street, and between First and Second sts.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 18th day of August, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, August 6, 1870. au7

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $200,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their short-line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $3,100,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas'r. 1y31 d&wlm

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Geo. Dreisbach & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. R. Hardin withdrawing. Geo. Dreisbach and W. H. Edinger will collect all money due the firm and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

GEO. DREISBACH,
W. H. EDINGER,
M. R. HARDIN.

au2 d12

Notice.

MR. H. W. BOHMER is admitted as a partner in our house, to date from August 1. Style of firm will be unchanged.

GEO. DREISBACH,
W. H. EDINGER.

I CHEERFULLY recommend the new firm.

au2 d12 M. R. HARDIN.

CANDIDATES.

For Congress—Fifth District.

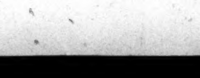
E. S. CRAIG

Is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, at the November election. jy12 dtf

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy12 d&wte

RUFER'S

Hotel & Restaurant



THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

OFFICE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R. Co., August 10, 1870.

THE interest coupons due 1st of September next, on the mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at this office until the 1st inst., on and after 1st of September, at Bank of America, New York.

au11 d 2 A. A. GORDON, Secy.

Notice.

OFFICE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R. Co., August 10, 1870.

THE interest coupons of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenberg, Caldwell and McCracken, due 1st of September next, will be paid, and the interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of October next, will be paid at this office thirty days before and after maturity.

au11 dim A. A. GORDON, Secy.

For Sale!

THE best quality of Cal for is Pears for sale by VINCENT GUILLIANO, 117 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. au11 4t*

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating check No. 256, drawn August 4, 1870, by Major F. M. Elting, Paymaster United States Army, on the U. S. Designated Depository, Louisville, Ky., in favor of Thomas C. Marrion, for the sum of $210 83, as the same has been stolen, and payment stopped. THOS. C. MARRION,

au10 d3* 160 Third street.

Notice.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., August 9, 1870.

THE attention of all concerned is directed to the ordinance in regard to taverns, coffee-houses, etc., approved August 2, 1870, the following requirements of which will be enforced on and after Saturday, August 14, 1870:

1. No tavern-keeper or other person shall sell liquor by retail till the license therefor is granted by the General Council, and no such license shall take effect until bond has been executed before either clerk of the General Council and a certificate of license issued.

2. Tavern-keepers are required to constantly find and provide in their houses good, wholesome diet and cleanly lodging for travelers, and not to suffer or permit any gaming in their houses or on their premises, nor any disorderly or scandalous conduct, and otherwise to comply with all the requirements of the state law and ordinances of the city regarding taverns.

3. Any coffee-house keeper convicted of keeping his bar open or selling liquor after 11½ o'clock at night, or before 4 o'clock a. m., or on Sunday, shall forfeit his license. A conviction for selling liquor on Sunday, or keeping open a coffee-house on Sunday, shall operate ipso facto a forfeiture of license.

4. An tavern keeper, coffee-house keeper or other person retailing liquor who shall fail to comply with the Mayor's proclamation directing places where liquor is retailed to be closed on any day when unusual excitement is anticipated, shall be fined from $10 to $20, and in addition thereto shall forfeit his license.

5. Any person, whether licensed to retail liquor or not, who shall sell any kind of intoxicating liquor in any theater, circus, or any exhibition whatever, or in any place than in the house or establishment designated in his license, or who shall sell or give any intoxicating liquor to any minor, or to any intoxicated person, shall be fined from $10 to $20 for each offense, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the city.

6. Certificates of license to sell liquor must be plainly exposed to public view at all times, by being hung up in a conspicuous place in the bar-room. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be punished by a fine of $5 for each day that the certificate is not kept exposed.

The police will be held to a strict accountability for the rigid enforcement of these ordinances in their respective beats, and they are directed to take out warrants against all who fail to comply therewith. Division and District Lieutenants will report all neglect of duty on the part of the police force.

aug10d5 W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

Louisville Chancery Court.

W. S. Macrae, Assignee, &c., vs. A. L. Robinson, &c. } No. 25,464.

THE creditors of the late firms of Robinson & Coleman, A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., A. L. Robinson, G. Robinson, S. F. Chipley, and M. J. Kilkick are notified to present their claims, proven according to law, before me, on or before August 25, 1870.

THOS. P. SMITH,
jy26 d4w Com'r Lou. Ch'y Court.

Notice.

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other vaults of offensive matter, we hereby wish to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vault or privy without any offensive smell or about the premises. Orders left at No. 92 West Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be promptly attended to. [1y14 dim] THEO. DAUB & CO.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. je11

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh3 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:20 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:05 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:30 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:50 p m	6:25 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:30 p m	8:10 a m

je12 du SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 8:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 4:45 P. M., reaching Louisville at 10:15 P. M.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer.

T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. my17 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Sleeping cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.

June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [June 12, 1870.] Arrive.
8:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:15 P. M.
8:45 P. M. Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. 6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp Mail. 1:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 3:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation. 8:25 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express will run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

bl4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

Mosquito Netting & Bars.

90 and 108 inch Bobbinet, white and colored; Gauze Nets, do do do; 2,500 Government Bars, made up, suitable for hospital cots, &c.; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Glass Buttons.

A LARGE stock of fancy Glass Buttons just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Velvet Ribbons.

200 CARTOONS Silk Velvet Ribbons, from Nos 1½ to 9; Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6 Cotton do do. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Irish Linens.

A LARGE stock assorted qualities. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Pure Mohair Lusters.

NOS. 6F, 7F, 8F, 9F, 10F, 11F, and 12F. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

REMOVAL.

Dr. Carpenter

HAS removed to Bamberger & Bloom's Block, No. 163 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets, and will attend exclusively to office practice. 1y30 Tu,Th&Sulm

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES. On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be four dollars per day. 1y15 d1m SIMEON LELAND & CO.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON... PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oci7 dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja30 dtf

DORN, SARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mil

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 9th st., bet. Main and river. STRUB & DORRE, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

No. 136 Main st. No. 136 Main st.

REMOVAL.

WALTON & BROTHERS.

WE have removed to our new store, No. 136 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where we are now opening a new and magnificent stock of French, English, and Iron-Stone CHINA; Bohemian, French, and American GLASS WARE, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery; Hotel, Steamboat, and House Furnishing Goods, which we will offer, either at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices.

We invite the attention of steamboat owners, merchants, hotel proprietors, and housekeepers to an examination of our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

1y26 dlm WALTON & BROTHERS.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicine often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil, Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases, Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases, Erysipelas,
Syphilis, Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases, Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia, Tetter Affections,
Costiveness, General Debility,
Liver Complaint, Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, &c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents

☞ For sale by all Druggists. ha

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. } PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. } PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

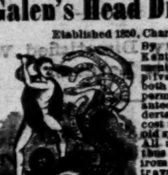
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp, and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. au4 d&w3m

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions of any character whatever. Sent on receipt of price—$3 per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 8 at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 72 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

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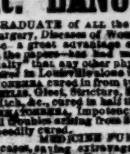

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Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A HEAD wind—a sneeze—[N. O. Times.

PHILADELPHIA undertakes female undertakers.

THEY say dentists never get rich. We admit there are many poor ones.—[Boston Post.

THE woman who is in love with Lydia Thompson is known in Chicago as an agopcmaniac.

IN Lafayette, Ind., recently a spiritualist and a minister settled their little differences in a knock-down.

THE Rev. Mr. Richards, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been deposed. Some of the ladies of his congregation compared notes.

LOUIS NAPOLEON wishes to identify himself with the "Marseillaise" in order to be considered as the national him.—[World.

A RICHMOND Jenkins is about to suicide because a demolition printer put an "h" into the "black skirt" of a White Sulphur belle.

A WIDOW recently married a Wisconsin farmer and after living with him three days disappeared, leaving him her three children to "raise."

NINE respectable women of Albany, New York, were before a police court last week for getting on a bender—not a Grecian, but a regular drunk.

THE New York Herald talks about "the festival of crime which has lately held high carnival, and, like a crescendo movement in music, culminated in the Nathan murder."

MR. JOSIAH WHITMAN, of Springport, Mich., is only 98 and has 128 grandchildren besides having had 18 of his bones broken since he was a boy.

AN ex-soldier in Canada—his name Jones—whose discharge papers prove him to be 106 years old, has just eloped with a widow of forty which her name is Graham.

A NOTICE, reading "for sale," was posted on several of Potter Palmer's Michigan avenue houses on yesterday. Does that mean that the big hotel is to be bigger, or that foreign travel is unusually expensive?—[Chicago Times, 9th.

A. H. PETTIBONE, it is stated, will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Greenville (Tenn.) District, and that Andrew Johnson will yet be the candidate of the Democrats, though Jim White now has "the inside track."—[Herald Special.

SEVERAL of the leading medical men in Paris, prominent among whom is the famous Dr. Nelaton, are agitating for the establishment of a medical college exclusively for women, and have asked the Empress to take the scheme under her especial patronage.

DAN. COLLINS, of Dublin, lost his nose in a debate over the question put by a coal porter as to whether Napoleon should have first "marched his forces over the Alps and hurled his fleet at the same time upon Berlin, and thus by a double movement quashed the foe at one coup."

MRS. JAMES OATES and her burlesque troupe open the season at the Olympic with "Le Petit Faust," a comic opera by Herve. The little lady will play Mephistopheles, and George Fox, Martha, a female well stricken in years. George's toilet has been ordered from Paris, and is said to be one of the *chef d'oeuvres* of Worth, the man milliner.—[New York Herald.

THE Nashville Banner, in connection with the following note which it has received, remarks that the minstrels left an unpaid bill: "Dear Sir I advtise with you and you have not given ous one line before wee Come too town and I sent my man too your office last nite and he left Six tiCketts thair and this morning thair was not a Line in your paper no notise now tiCketts Low Gaylord."

THE New York Star says that Horace Greeley also has been refused a position in the French army. "Objection was taken on the ground of his white coat and hat and awkward gait, all of which are declared by Napoleon to be not only unmilitary but certain to draw the fire of the enemy at long range. Something was said also about his 'On to Richmond' frenzy, but as he was not with the army when he wanted it to advance, the charge of recklessness of self was withdrawn."

A FIRE broke out at the insane asylum near St. Louis a few nights since, and it is said that an interesting feature during the fire was the demeanor of the insane patients. There were only five at the place at the time, and, instead of becoming wild and excited by the general confusion and the fierce glare and crackling of the flames, they were completely docile and fully under control. They went to work with a will in carrying buckets and performing other useful services, and under the serious influence of the emergency they seemed to become almost sane again.

AT the burial of Real, just as the priest had ended the ceremony of casting earth upon the lowered coffin, a man who designated himself as the brother-in-law of the killed policeman, Smedick, jumped into the grave, and, standing upon the coffin, drew a pistol, flourishing it at random, and exclaiming: "Real deserved hanging. It serves him right. He made my sister a widow, and now, God help me, I'll make his sister a widow too." The priest succeeded in safely disarming the drunken maniac, the brother-in-law of Real, McCaulay, saved the author of the outrage from the vengeance of the excited crowd, and he was at once borne in a wagon away from the cemetery grounds."

THE London Standard tells the following, but does not vouch for its truth: "On M. Paradol's arrival in Washington, Mr. Fish, an old and intimate friend of the French Envoy, said to him, 'As a Minister of France, I welcome you; as a friend, I forbid you to enter my door.' Mr. Fish, it should be understood, was the person who induced M. Paradol to deliver the lectures by which he achieved so great a reputation in the United States some two or three years ago. The cause of this cool reception is alleged to have been the fancied defection of M. Paradol from his old principles; and it is stated that it thoroughly paralyzed and crushed the unfortunate gentlemen."

A EUROPEAN correspondent writes of the command given for the demolition of all the fine villas on the Rhine which occupy positions favorable to the play of artillery. These sumptuous establishments are almost numberless: "It is a dreadful thing to tear up by the roots the adornments of a lovely landscape, and still more distressing to think that the commanding points so lately crowned with the highest embodiments of artistic culture are likely to be made the *points d'appui* for bloody cannonades; but such is the fact. The owners of these villas have been given three days in which to level their fair structures to the ground. Should they fail to perform the work within the stipulated period, the Prussian troops will do it for them."

Mischievous Agitation.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

There is a certain class of political agitators in this State, who, in spite of all persuasion to the contrary, will persist that there exists a secret movement to organize a "Third Party." When they are not sounding the alarm of a "Third Party," they are conjuring up the ghost of an old "Whig Party," that traditional man of straw which they are themselves constantly setting up in order to knock down. You may know these fellows by their antecedents, unmistakably. They are a noisy set of proscriptionists, who will deny to all men freedom of thought, opinion, and expression. They would have denounced a man as an abolitionist who would have preferred Douglas or Bell to Breckinridge in 1860. They would have branded him a submissionist in 1861, if he failed to swear that the Union under which he had been born ought to be dissolved, and that one man south of the Ohio was equal to six north of it in battle. They would have denounced a man as a radical in 1868 who, in the face of the XIVth and XVth amendments, questioned the policy or the justice of a "White Man's party." [Some of them went to Brazil and some of them staid at home and were Imperialists about that time.] They would have denounced a man as a traitor to his people who last year favored the election of moderate, liberal Republicans to the Legislature, along with a moderate, liberal Republican for Governor, instead of proclaiming with a loud voice that the time had come for Democracy to seize the reins and bid defiance to all the powers that be. They are the identical class who are to day, if they discover in a neighbor the remotest inclination to nationality of sentiment, a neighbor who is wise enough to accept the inexorable logic of events, who is for permitting conservatism the truest latitude of sentiment and expression in order to swell the ranks of the decisive opposition to centralization and oligarchical tyranny, ready to pretend that such a man is a third-party disorganizer, an old Whig resurrectionist, because it is essential to their designs to crush out all freedom of opinion, all latitude of expression, all nationality and, indeed, all progress that does not lead to their promotion and bring grist to their mills.

☞According to the table of maximum and minimum temperature in the month of June, prepared by the Smithsonian Institute, Michigan and Kansas during the hot days in the latter part of the month exhibit the highest range of heat. In both of these States the thermometer marked 105, while Texas and Mississippi marked 100 and 103, South Carolina 95, Virginia 102. The average mean temperature for the month, however, is the most reliable for comparison. Texas was the highest, 81, and Maine the lowest, 63 2; Michigan was 68.8; Georgia 75 5; Alabama 76 7; Florida 79.9; New York 71.7, etc. Rain fell in Tennessee to the average depth of 9.2 inches; in California, 00.1—equivalent to none at all. In Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota less than 2 inches fell; in Michigan, 3.5 inches. Next to Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Florida had the most rain, a little less than 7 inches.

☞The following notice appeared upon the west end of a country meeting-house: "Anybody sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law, or any other nuisance."

ABOUT THE JEWS.

The Last Anniversary—The Religion of the Jews—A Critic Reviewed—Points Historical and Doctrinal.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

There are unfortunately yet in existence a set of old fogies who—themselves of the anti-progressive class—cannot tolerate advance in others, but would fain hold them to their own level. Of this class, who is a seemingly prominent member, is a gentleman whose "well-known connection with the Commercial," and whose standing as a lawyer, of course make him an indisputable authority in matters social, political, moral, legal, and religious.

In yesterday's issue of the Commercial I observed an article which, from the fact of its being editorial, could only have been emitted from the fertile brain of this individual, under the heading "An Anniversary," although a far more suggestive, and, at the same time more truthful, if not appropriate, title would have been "A Tirade Against the Jews."

I will premise that, personally, I have nothing against the learned gentleman who so kindly indited the article in question and who is himself a Jew, but, on the contrary, hold him in high esteem as a friend and a gentleman. But, nevertheless, I must be slightly personal.

Coming to Louisville a few years back a poor, very poor, young man, he displayed a decided inclination to the law, was encouraged by his Israelitish friends, studied hard, became a lawyer of some notoriety, and, to his and their infinite credit be it said, owes all his success to his own perseverance and the encouragement and patronage of those whom he so ungenerously and covertly attacked in yesterday's Commercial. Ignoring the fact that he was a Jew and that he was, and in a great degree still is, dependent on the Jews, he writes an editorial for a paper of large circulation, which tends rather to degrade than to elevate his people in the estimation of the Christian public, and which is, in almost every particular, diametrically opposed to the truth.

Were I not so confident that a co-religionist had written the, to me, offensive article, I should pass it over in silence and with contempt, as coming from some bigoted person who knew no better, but having heard some Israelite speak of the anniversary, had taken that method of giving vent to his prejudice toward the Jew, and at the same time, if possible, of spreading it. But, alas, it was written by a Jew, and although I do and cannot think he willfully misrepresented the social status of this people, nevertheless I owe it to myself and to my people to contravene his statements as far as may be in my power, though I would wish the task had fallen into abler and more mature hands than mine. Know, then, that the Jews of to-day are divided into two classes, Orthodox and Reform. The former adhere to all the conventionalities of old, and are those whom the Commercial's contributor calls "the more old-fashioned among the Jews," and who for the most part belong to the class which I have designated "old fogies," and of which he is a prominent and intelligent part. The Reform party, on the other hand, contains the great mass of persevering, enterprising, intelligent and wealthy men of our race, who, while adhering to all the tenets of our sacred and time-honored religion, the principle of which is "Hear, oh Israel, the Lord our God is one," cast aside, as did Luther of old, all the mere forms and superfluous ceremonies with which our religion abounded, and which, to the mind of an out-and-out orthodox Jew, are the life, soul and body of Judaism. We, of the Reform party, after eradicating many superfluities, have introduced choirs, family pews, uncovering of the head, the vernacular tongue, etc., into our services. These things the Orthodox bear with the least possible grace, but "making a virtue of necessity" submit. Their chief antagonism, however, lies against the introduction of the English language and the partial abrogation of the Hebrew in our divine service. They say that we are fast advancing towards Christianity, and that we will soon cease to be Jews. This is not so. We are Jews in the true sense of the word. We are those who are making our services intelligible and interesting to our youth. We are those who have compelled the Christians of the present age to respect us. We have shown the Christians that we were rational, human and just. We have founded institutions of charity and of learning. We have almost, if not totally, eradicated the prejudices which the Christians held against our orthodoxical brethren, and we have taken our position among the people of the world as an intelligent, persevering, charitable just and honest people, when lo and behold! here steps forth your orthodox jew, and says that "even in the more enlightened countries which we mentioned first, in the United States, in Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France and Italy (strange how he forgot Prussia), a badge of the old slavery and degradation still stick to the descendants of Jacob." Poor fellow! I really and sincerely sympathize with him and his poor opinion of himself.

Until the moment I read his scathing article I was under the impression that he was a good and honored man; for I myself, being a lawyer in embryo, despite the popular opinion concerning lawyers, believed, with Quintilian, "*Non posse oratorem esse nisi bonum virum.*" *Ergo*, my friend was a good man. But alas for my credulity. Here is a man and a lawyer, whom I thought, theoretically of course, to be a good man, and whom I revered as such, and now I am undeceived by he, *ipse*, coming forth and denouncing himself as degraded. Mem.—"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." He further says "very few of them own land; still fewer of them till it." That the first part of this proposition is untrue is self evident. The Jews of Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, &c., are large, very large, property owners and their acquisition thereof is fast increasing. As to the latter part, that we do not till it, I will grant, but in the course of the next week will contribute to your valuable paper, a treatise defending our "exclusiveness to trade."

He closes his interesting article with, "The people to whom it applies are still in exile." In exile from what place? from what country? by whose authority? Webster defines exile as "the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return either for a limited time or for perpetuity," and a *voluntary exile* as "separated from one's country and friends by necessity or distress." We are neither. We do not claim Jerusalem as our country. With us the Jew is merged into the American My greatest boast is *Civis Americanus Sum*, and I thank my God that a haven of rest, peace, and tranquillity has been opened to us in these broad and fertile United States, where all men are free and equal—where there are no distinctions of caste and race.

JOSEPHUS

August 8, 1870.

The Negro Elephant in South Carolina.

[Columbia Correspondence of the New York World.]

The most attentive observers in the State are having it forced upon them that the blacks are determined to have the offices filled by negroes, and the laws made by negroes for negroes. Such whites as Whittemore are used, but even Whittemore in a short time will be thrown aside. At the last election the negroes were satisfied with having the office of Secretary of State, and did not insist on a member of Congress. Now they are more exacting, and, with the spectacle of a negro in the United States Senate before their eyes, insist on having almost all the offices their votes can get. In evidence of this, while Scott is renominated for Governor, a negro named A. J. Ransier is the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and negroes have been regularly nominated for Congress in the Second and Third districts, and a negro is actually preparing to run against the great and good Whittemore in the First. The temper of the negroes when the nominations were making will more fully illustrate their determination to make the issue of race. C. C. Bowen, who at present represents the Second district, was in hopes to secure a renomination, and worked hard for it, but was defeated, and a mulatto named De Large was nominated. Bowen could not restrain his resentment, and told some unpalatable truths. Ransier, the negro just nominated as Lieutenant Governor, called out to Bowen, "You're a liar," and a dozen or twenty other negro delegates, in the most offensive and excited manner, yelled, "You lie. You're a liar." Elliott, a coal-black negro, who was in the chair, gave it up, and took the floor, and immediately assailed Bowen, shouting in his very face, "You are a liar. You'll say anything, do anything, deny anything for office. You'd sell your Christ for money." The scene was unutterably disgusting. The Third district was then taken up, and Hoge, the present Representative, who hoped for a renomination just as Bowen did, was thrown overboard, and Elliott, the negro just mentioned, was nominated. The alleged reason for refusing Hoge a renomination was that he signed Logan's report in favor of expelling Whittemore; but the true reason was that it was meant that a negro should be nominated, and not a white man—neither Hoge nor any other. This view is strengthened by the fact that Whittemore would not go into a nomination in the First district, but is now out claiming to have been regularly nominated. Rainey, a negro, denies this, and is running against Whittemore as the regular nominee. Even in the Fourth and last district the negroes bolted rather than have a white man nominated. The truth is, knowing their numerical superiority, they are making the issue of race and drawing the lines. Carpenter and Butler, the Conservative candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, have challenged Scott to defend his administration, but he will not come out.

What's to be Done with the Nickels.

[St. Louis Democrat Washington Special.]

A great many postmasters have written here in relation to the disposition that can be made of copper and nickel coins received for postage, but which people do not like to take for change. Inquiry on this point was made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General. The Secretary also received letters on the subject from owners of ferryboats and others who come into possession of these coins in the regular way of business. A reply from his department says that the nickel cent coins, issued under the act of February 21, 1857, are not a legal tender for any amount, but are exchangeable at the mint of the United States for three and five cent nickel pieces. The one and two cent pieces, authorized by the act of April 22, 1864, which comprise the chief portion of the cent coinage in circulation, are a legal tender for any payment not exceeding four cents in amount. The three cent nickel pieces are a legal tender for sixty cents, and the five cent pieces for one dollar. There is no provision of law authorizing the redemption of the one and two cent pieces, but a circular issued by the Secretary directs the redemption of the five cent pieces by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars. It is evident that Congress must soon take some action on this matter, and Mr. Knox's bill for the revision of the mint laws, now pending in the Senate, makes proper provisions for the redemption of all the coins.

☞A prominent business man in Sandusky, while going to Put-in Bay one pleasant afternoon on the Evening Star, fell in conversation with a sturdy yeoman, whose brown cheeks and muscular construction made no secret of his occupation; and in the course of the talk the subject of the celebrity of the place which they were approaching was introduced. The mind of the countryman was alive to the reality that he was on "holy ground," and he discoursed freely upon the satisfaction of witnessing so noted a place. "But where," he said, "is the exact spot *that the tea was thrown overboard?*"

THE PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Scenes in New York—Rivers of Lager Beer.

[From the World, 9th.]

When the news from the seat of war came to Teutonic eyes yesterday morning they opened so wide that there was great danger that they would never get shut again, and German mouths unclosed in one loud cheer and closed again on lager beer. For the present "the free, the German Rhine" was not to be France's, which was a fact well worth estimating by embarking the frail boat of sobriety upon the heaving, foaming, rumbling, tossing, and altogether dangerous ocean of lager—dangerous at least to those who have not for many years steered their barks upon it. That section of the Rhine which flows through the Bowery arose and overflowed its banks, bearing with it the many gallant bodies of heroes which before night should come should be rolled and tumbled on billows of civilization and big drunk. Even the women rushed boldly into the stream, and, waving aloft in one hand a pretzel, and in the other a baby, screamed manfully, "Ta, ich bein auch 'ne Preus's," determined to make the day one long to be remembered for its glorious mirth. So strongly rages patriotism in the female breast. Avenue A sent forth its thousands to stem the stream, and how well they did it may be seen from the fact that in one avenue alone 3,220 kegs of lager fell empty and useless on that day, and were actually heard to roar to be filled again, so great was even their enthusiasm.

There are several lager beer saloons in town where Germans and Frenchmen occasionally meet and exchange incivilities about this time. At one of these yesterday sat a Frenchman with his mustache waxed down, not up, and trying to console himself by drinking deep and thinking of the old Napoleon. To him stepped up a bold gentleman whose face was decidedly Germanesque, and thus remarked:

"Dare! Vat you tinks mit yourself now?"

"Vat i tinks? I tinks dam."

"Vy you no say him den? Napoleon be dam."

"Oui, c'est vrai, O Lodi. Ah, le grand Empreur! Vot makes me tinks dam is that the sun of an Austerlitz should be eclipsed by de sun of Bitsche."

And then he called for absinthe, and tried to forget his misery and render his sorrows no more, while his German friend proceeded on the road to forget even his joy; for 'twas a famous victory.

In the evening the national songs rang out from the saloons. "Was ish des Deutschen Vaterland," was yelled with the most wonderful effect of bass and tenor. Committees were formed to call mass meetings where full vent could be given to joy, and when the dead of night came the gray old father of a family was pulled to bed by main force, and smothered under a sheet to keep him from arousing the sleeping policeman below.

It is needless to say that all the lager beer saloons did not close precisely at 1 o'clock in the morning, and that, though the shutters were up, they were up but to conceal from unsympathetic eyes the bibulous enthusiasm of the noisy German.

[From the Herald, 9th.]

The news of the victory was flying through the German quarters in this city at an early hour. The first glance at the head lines in the newspapers told the expectant Teuton that his people had been victorious. He did not wait then to read the account all through. He shouted to his "vrow" the good news; the children heard it, and in a few minutes it was known throughout the neighborhood. Drowsy Dutchmen, in their beds, heard the

MURMURS OF SATISFACTION

as they were borne upon the morning air. They arose and soon joined some of the crowds which here and there, in several streets, could be seen gathered around some individual who held a newspaper, and read aloud the details as they appeared in print. Many did not wait for breakfast, but hurried to the nearest lager beer saloon, and there, in company with others of their countrymen, proceeded to give more "confusion" to the French, and demolish imaginary "Crapauds." This state of things continued throughout the entire day.

WORKSHOPS WERE DESERTED

in many instances, as the workmen were bound to rejoice. They felt too good, too much elated, to drag their minds down to the cares of every-day toil, and so they remained away from their shops. From every lager beer saloon, German newspaper office, factory and private residence, the owners or proprietors of which possessed a Prussian standard,

THE FLAG WAS FLUNG TO THE BREEZE,

and throughout the city the peculiar and not over-beautiful Prussian tri-color could be seen at almost every turn. Little knots of men and women gathered at corners or in doorways and conversed in loud and joyful tones about the victory,

"OUR FRITZ,"

quoth one naturalized American of Teutonic extraction, "he vos zum bunkins, I bates you. He mek dem Vrenchmens put dey roon away. Dank pond Bull Runs; dem Vrenchmens dey roons more as dat Bulls Runs fellis. I dold you dot Fritz he vos pully poy."

"Yes, that's what I say," chimed in one Young America. "I saw him the other night at Wallack's, and I tell you what he gave them robbers somethin';

HE PUT A HEAD ON 'EM,

he did, and served 'em right."

"Go hade, go hade, you vos voolish," said the oracle, "you doan know vot is dot apout oclerirdy. Go hide, now. Go you home and read him doze noosebabers, den you know zumdinks."

Young America was persistent and Germany was getting angry, when the former sung out,

"OH, SCHNEIDER, HOW YOU VOS?"

"Go hade now, vide avay; else I make you kick mit my poot and proke your head, I told you."

Peace was restored by a bystander, who induced the oracle to enter a neighboring beer shop and take some more "confusion to the French."

In another street up town a group of three or four was standing around an exuberant Prussian, who explained that William was to go right ahead to Paris, and that Napoleon would be driven out and be obliged to come here for protection and stay here altogether. One of the bystanders remarked he hoped so; that, in such an event, it would be a good idea to

RUN NAPOLEON FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK

and let him go to work and make New York as beautiful as he made Paris.

"That be blowed," said another; "the city is being improved now just as fast as it can be, and——"

Here the Prussian broke in, fearing, no doubt, that the conversation would take the wrong turn to suit his feelings; so holding up a Herald in one hand and slapping the backs of his fingers of his other hand against it, said, "Vot you dink, shendlemens, hay?

HOW VAS DAT VUR HIGH,

hay? I dink ve got dem now ennahow. Dat Moshil Meck Mane he doan mound do mush. I dink is pedder dat Moshil Dooker, he go ofer dere he would do pedder as Moshil Meck Mane ef dose Vrenchmens vos goot vur ennydinks. Dat zoot me doug, dat zoot me goot enuf. You dink doze Vrenchmens vos gote doze sojers pedder as vos ennybody odders. You see now hot dat is, eh?

VELL, YOU KNOW HOW DOT ISS, MYSELLUF.

Oh! dem kings of Brusha; him vos hef goot sojers. Dey eel kin do de milindery doody."

Thus it went on with but little variation in various parts of the city. The German population were highly delighted and kept up the celebration far into the night. Bonfires, impromptu processions, glees, choruses, cheers, and the jingle of lager-beer mugs kept the city alive until "the wee, sma' hours."

AMONG THE FRENCH RESIDENTS.

There was not by any means such despondency as could compare with the buoyancy and boisterous enthusiasm of the Germans. One staid old gentleman explained to a few listeners that "Zis victoree ze Prussians zink veel be vere moch for a ze finale rayzult. Zis is von mistex. Zere vos Ball Rone. Did ze defeet ze Nord? No, no, sare. Napoleon veel come victor at ze stod. Mistare Zweeney vos defeet by ze young democracee; so zey zank. Vell, vos he, pecose ze ruff democracee pass too, zree beels—vos he defeat? No, no, zare. Napoleon ees note ze Empereur of ze France. No, no, zare. He ees Empereur of ze French people. He veel mek Europe yet

ALL GRAND RAYPUBLIQUES.

Zat ees hes eententions. Spain vos bankrupt. Hare troops vere wizout clozing, wizout pay, wizout anyzing. Rite avay hare troops have splanded clozing, plenta mooney. She ees bankrupt. Now, who provide zis clozing, who pays zese troops? I tale you; Napoleon. Zoon you shall zee ze Spanish armee fight for Napoleon, eef he vants zem, and Italee, Ireland, mebbe even Austria jine Napoleon. Zen eef zose Algerian zouaves be turn loose on ze Prushiian end fight zare own vay. Zey will giev zose Dutchmen rats." Thus he went on, giving out his ideas, shrugging his shoulders and exhibiting the palms of his hands and his distended fingers to his audience. Another little Frenchman asserted that this defeat was really better than a victory for the French, as it would rouse the entire people to

DETERMINED ACTION,

and make the war sharp and short. An old New Yorker explained to a small group that he firmly believed the war would become general throughout Europe, all the smaller nationalities would go in on either one side or the other, probably with France, then "the big fellow, Russia, will put on his seven league boots, fall in behind old William, and back him up."

"What will England do?" said a bystander.

"ENGLAND WILL MAKE ALABAMAS

and preserve an armed neutrality. She will hold up the scale of justice, and, if one side gets an Alabama bigger than the other, then she will try to make the balance right—provided she gets paid for it. Of course, if it doesn't pay, she will throw away the scales and build the boats as may suit her treasury best."

It would be difficult indeed to give a full description of the feeling as exhibited in the city; but from the foregoing it may be seen that the excitement ran high indeed throughout the day and night.

The Negro Vote.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

Let every Democrat go to work and endeavor to reclaim these colored voters who have been so thoroughly duped by the Radical party. Let them be shown (as is the case) that the Democrats are their true friends, and that the whites of the other party are for self-interest alone. They desire nothing but power, and this they are willing to obtain at whatever price.

We are aware that some Democrats object to securing negro votes because they say "it is contrary to our principles." Not so! We have only opposed the proceedings that have led to the result with which we have to contend. The cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party is, "Let the people rule." And since these people have now been made a part of our voters, it is highly consistent and in accordance with our policy to secure their votes. We contend that the people should sway the scepter of power. And we but carry out the constitution of our country by procuring as many Democratic voters as possible.

Then, let no one have any scruples about making the best of this voting element which has been thus thrust upon us. Use the weapons of your opponents for their detriment and your own advantage. Bring every available influence to bear upon the negroes. Break up, by fair means, these so-called "Union Leagues;" let every man go to work for his country, and, in our State at least, you strike the death blow to Radicalism.

NAPOLEON.

Reminiscences of the Emperor in America.

His Habits and Haunts in Hoboken.

[From the New York World.]

A few years ago it was announced through the newspapers that a present of a golden chalice had been sent by Napoleon III.—the Emperor of the French—to the Rev. Fr. Cauvin, of Hoboken. Many no doubt cared but little to inquire the motive of this freak of generosity—expressions of gratitude it should be called. The ruler of France no doubt has many faults, but a lack of gratitude, since he has obtained means of showing it, cannot be fairly imputed to him. Since rising to his present dazzling position he has never been unmindful of benefits received in the hour of adversity, and of this the above-mentioned present is an instance. It was sent to the good father in return for kindnesses and hospitality received at his hands in the swampy town of Hoboken, and when Napoleon III. was a wanderer in America, poor and comparatively friendless, not knowing often where to get a bed or a breakfast, in the unhappy days of his youth, long before the *coup d'etat*, when he was plain Louis N. Bonaparte. The good Catholic priest of Hoboken can even now, in his declining years, be made to light up and sparkle into something of the bygone French vivacity of his youth when the name of Napoleon III. is mentioned. He has many anecdotes of the modest and somewhat taciturn young man—even then so fond of smoking—whom he received often at his house, and who often sat at his board and drank a bottle of his modest claret, before imported wines reached the exorbitant figure they have to-day. The writer has often seen the French Emperor riding on horseback with his guard, in an open barouche with the Empress, or sauntering apparently alone in the gardens of the Tuileries.

CONTRAST.

What a contrast the bile-colored, tobacco-stricken, pallid countenance of the ruler of '70, with the reins of an empire in his hands, and that small gray, passionless eye, that never gleamed or brightened, and seemed capable of but one expression, and that as if it was never looking at anything near, but straining and peering at something in the distance—the heavy, long nose—the heavy-jawed, sensuous, but clever mouth—the square, rather low forehead—the long body—big, laborer's hands—the stumpy, bowed legs and small feet—the square set of the shoulders, to which a short, thick neck attaches a head covered with auburn hair—what a contrast to the young man who spent so many years of his life a wanderer and an outcast in America. And yet the man has changed but little in reality since he ascended the throne; and, instead of speaking of contrast, we perhaps could note more marks of similarity between Napoleon III. of the Tuileries and Louis N. Bonaparte of Hoboken.

SKETCH OF THE YOUTH.

He was then as now, taciturn with strangers to an embarrassing degree, but with any with whom he was intimate, and whose confidence he relied on, he was as free of speech as man need be. He was never even then without his cigar or cigarette, and was fond of smoking on the streets or in a ramble on the Bergen Heights. He was never weary of admiring the view of the Hudson, Staten Island, Long Island and the Bay, that was to be obtained from a spot here and there. One of the greatest privations of his royal or imperial state is that which compels him on so many occasions during the day to forego his cigar. Of his own will, it would never be out of his mouth.

HIS RESIDENCE IN HOBOKEN.

He lived in Hoboken at a time when Hoboken had not attained its present dimensions and did not even seem likely to rise at any time from its quiet ducklike rest on the sea shore, to expand its wings over the swamps to the hill beyond—when, in fact, it was a mere village and nothing more. His abode was for many years on Bloomfield street—or what is now Bloomfield street—in quarters of no pretensions to aristocracy or even gentility. His room was on the attic of a large frame building, the first basement and first floor of which were occupied by stores, and the intervening stories by mechanics boarding and lodging.

The room looked to the east. There were no decorations on the wall but such as the plain boards afforded, and no furniture except a small iron bedstead, three chairs—two small ones and a kind of arm-chair, in which he sat when he wrote.

HIS WARDROBE

was of the scantiest material, and sometimes he presented as sorry a specimen of seedy gentility as you need look at, in worn-out and thread-bare coat. How he succeeded in appeasing the wants of the inner man was a mystery that soon attained solution in the neighborhood, when he was seen under cover of the night to steal out and buy some loaves of bread at the adjoining baker's.

WINE AND TOBACCO.

He always managed—how, few could tell—to have a good bottle of wine in his room and never to be out of tobacco. Ah! this inveterate smoker—nephew of his uncle—in this respect, too, how different from the man who drew the smoke of the Persian Embassador's chibouk into his stomach and was laid up for a week in consequence of that solitary attempt at smoking.

A FAVORITE HAUNT.

He was the very best customer of a little Alsatian Frenchman named Sangiot, who kept a tobacco store opposite him, and many a discussion took place between them. Napoleon, who is, perhaps, in temperament the least of a Frenchman of all men to-day living, seemed to take huge delight in drawing out his excitable neighbor on topics that were likely to excite him.

It was amusing to see even then the quiet mastery with which the young controller of men, because controller of himself, preserved his empire in discussion with his white-headed but highly-irascible opponent. Of all things under the sun M. Sangiot loved the exiled Bourbon family, and though he could not hate the Little Corporal who had done so much for France, yet he found much difficulty in reconciling his love for the Bourbons with the hero of Lodi and the conqueror of Austerlitz.

And the contradiction in which he involved himself so unwittingly gave intense amusement to the quiet young man, who puffed away at his cigar with scarcely a change on his countenance, if we except a gleam of laughter lighting up the small, expressionless eyes. His favorite lounge of an evening for a long time was into the Alsatian's tobacco store, where he would sit a l'Americain with his legs cocked up on a chair for hours plunged in reveries, or drawing out by the most suggestive and brief questions all the little Frenchman's information on any topic they conversed on. At this time he spoke but little English, and, notwithstanding his subsequent residence here and for many years in England, he cannot be said to speak English well. He inherits, we imagine, a little of his uncle's inaptitude for the languages—though not his contempt for men of letters and literary pursuits. Perhaps in his younger days, with the great Napoleon, he would have passed for one of those "mangeurs de mots" whom he so heartily despised.

He was then as now, fond of billiards, and many an old table in Hoboken, renovated and redressed and repainted, can claim the honor of having rolled balls impelled by his cue.

A STUDENT AND WRITER.

He was then as he has ever since continued a very hard student—never letting dissipation interfere with his reading and his writing—of the latter he has done a vast deal in his life time and has had a good deal, witness his life of Cæsar, done for him and so skillfully retouched that it will readily pass for his own. And it is no easy matter to imitate his style, so terse, epigrammatic, and telling. His worst enemies as a ruler cheerfully concede his merits as a writer. In fact it would be impossible not to admire his pointed and brilliant way of saying things, in his speeches, proclamations, and, in fact, in everything distinctively written by himself. He is, it is true, the most laborious corrector of manuscript—except, perhaps, M. Thiers—in the French empire. As many as twelve or fifteen times has a word been put in or left out, a sentence remodeled or altered, without satisfying the Emperor's literary taste. During his stay in Hoboken his pen was not idle a whit more than it has been since.

HIS WRITING-DESK,

in the rather elevated quarters he occupied, was made with his own hands, which understood the use of the saw, plane, and chisel as well as artists who boast more of their skill in this matter. It was kept sacredly in Hoboken by an admirer of the Emperor until within a few years, and then sold under the auctioneer's hammer for a very low sum, it being impossible to persuade the bidders that his august majesty, the present Emperor of the French, could have ever been so good a mechanic as to make it, and hence they believed it was an effort of the auctioneer to practice on their credulity. Yet there it was a bona fide, genuine emperor-made writing-desk of plain pine wood, held together by a few nails and covered on top with a piece of green baize.

HIS DIARY.

During his stay in Hoboken, and in fact nearly all his wanderings, he most assiduously kept a diary in which only the most leading occurrences of his daily life are noted down, but in which every reflection of any importance on government or war that passed through his mind, or came under his notice, is most carefully noted down. Mere gossip, Boswellian, &c., are most carefully eschewed, or rather omitted, because possessing no interest for a man who, when uncertain as to where he should get his breakfast, found a more pleasing topic of thought in planning out an empire than in listening to the cravings of his stomach.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Besides his "journal" he was an incessant exponent of *l'idee Napoleonienne* in newspapers, magazines and reviews—nay, even books. He made it the rule of his life when not in exile to spend two or three hours daily in writing, and he carried it out with the pertinacity of purpose that characterizes him beyond all men of his age—a pertinacity that could not be shaken by defeat, or, what is harder to bear, ridicule.

SCENE AT A THEATER.

In proof of this we will, by way of digression, be allowed to tell an anecdote which did not occur in Hoboken, or on the Jersey shore anywhere, but for which we can vouch. After the affair at Boulogne, with its supremely ridiculous termination, if not inception, Napoleon returned to London, and, instead of hiding himself away until the storm of laughter had blown off, showed himself with the utmost unconcern at all his old haunts. Within a few days even he had the audacity to show himself in public at the theater, and at the very theater—the Princess—where some members of Louis Philippe's family were in attendance to witness "Der Freischutz," in company with the Queen of England. Louis's appearance in the theater, where he was well known, was the signal for a giggle which soon broke out into loud and uncontrollable laughter. Nothing daunted, he marched up the middle aisle with as much dignity and composure as if the admired of all admirers, and took a reserved seat directly opposite the box containing the royal party, French and English. Now, by a cool stroke of Louis's policy this seat had been taken in advance with a full knowledge of the probable event of the evening—his late fiasco getting him laughed at, and the Orleans at the theater joining in it, if he should come there. Louis took his seat, the observed of all observers, if not the admired of all the admirers, and in such a place was his seat reserved as gave the audience from pit to gallery the best opportunities for observation. The laughter subsided, and the music went on. After a while the laughter was renewed, if not so loudly, at least as considerably as when our hero first put in an appearance. And this time the tables were turned, and the faces in the royal box were flushed with annoyance. There, directly in front of them, as immovable as stone, sat the "nephew of his uncle," his jaw at such an angle as gave them and the audience every opportunity for noticing its solidity and the luxuriant mustache, finely waxed, that waved down from his upper lip, and, in virtue of the place he had selected, it was impossible for any of the royal party to look from their box on to the stage without having their vision embrace the spectacle of the Napoleonic jaw in all its massiveness, surmounted by the Napoleonic nose. During the entire performance of the opera that jaw never moved from its position or expression, and so odd did it look in its immovability that by degrees it began to excite more laughter than Weber's music inspired attention; and the audience, glancing from the jaw to the royal party, made it so unpleasant that they left the theater completely discomfitted. The story spread through London, and almost made people forget the eagle of the Boulogne expedition that failed to operate according to expectations, and the other ludicrous incidents of that most short and disastrous campaign.

YOUTHFUL URBANITY.

There are many old residents of Hoboken, and even of Hudson county generally, who remember him quite well, and there are several French families in Hoboken with whom he has often lived for spells. They delight just now to recall incidents of his ways, his sayings and his doings. You can find none of them to speak of him as being other than a young man calculated to win the respect if not the love of all with whom he came in contact. If, as has been alleged, he was never known to say an angry word in his lifetime to any one, his urbanity when he was young was something exquisite. Ordinarily taciturn, when he entered into conversation it was done with such apparent frankness and abandon as to win all hearts. And then there was nothing at all of that self-assertion which at many times has been found so disagreeable a trait in his uncle.

HIS STAR.

On one thing all agree, and that is his outspoken belief that he was the predestined ruler of France. He has declared repeatedly in his moments of confidence, to men here, on whose word most implicit reliance can be placed, that he was sure that "at some time a Bonaparte would be again ruler of France, and that he was that Bonaparte." He set himself to work laboriously to train himself for his destiny as if he was already governing France. One of his favorite books in English was "Adam Smith," and of our American writers and statesmen he entertained a very high opinion of Hamilton. In truth, one of his favorite walks was to the famous duelling-ground at Weehawken, where Hamilton fell in his encounter with Burr. Of Washington he never could be found to entertain a high opinion; and this perhaps is not singular. To his subtle and scheming if not brilliant mind there could be nothing very great in a man like Washington, whose greatness was of character, and not of intellect. Major General Nathaniel Greene was, he thought, the soldier of our Revolution; and the statesmanship of the movement, when fairly going, he credited to Franklin and Hamilton. At the time he was or pretended to be a most thorough-going republican—and we hardly think it fair to question the honesty of his then professions in view of his subsequent changes of opinion and conduct.

LIBERTINISM.

No one denies or attempts to deny that he was as fond of women then as he is now even in his old age; but his libertinism was never coupled with too deep potations, as in Bismarck's university and wild-oats days. Of cards he never was fond, and not to-day fond of the insane freaks of dissipation related of his rival perhaps because his blood never ran hot or high enough.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

His short, bowed legs always give him an ungraceful carriage on foot, besides making him appear as he is by reason of these legs, a short-sized man. On horseback he is rather graceful than otherwise, the length of his body giving him an air of tallness. We can well appreciate the horror of the American lady, from Cleveland, "who considered the Emperor a perfect fright," as she wrote home in her account of the court ball at the Tuileries. An attendance at one of these balls, which is led off by the Emperor and Empress in person, generally, would do more to make one laugh at the style of his Majesty than witnessing a hundred Boulogne expeditions. His ungainly figure was never calculated to go curvetting among the most graceful swells and the most beautiful women in Europe round a ball-room. And in fact in that well-bred, handsome crowd a smile, which is broad enough to be distinguishable from one of approval, often goes round at his expense. Good breeding alone has often prevented it from being a "smile out loud," as the down-easter is pleased to call a horse-laugh.

On those occasions, it is easy to see what a triumph Eugenie—most graceful of dancers—enjoys in the commotion she elicits, doubled by contrast with the awkward figure cut by her husband. And we believe the cool-blooded, passionless Louis cares but little for it as an amusement. Though very generally invited into society here he seldom or never danced. In fact, he seemed to care very little about ton or respectability when either here or in England. His object seemed more to be a desire to study life in every phase in which he met it, and he had not the slightest hesitation in associating with all and every class he met.

EARLY RISING.

Lying in bed of late in the morning is not a luxury that the ruler of France in the nineteenth century could well indulge in, and from his boyhood Napoleon has been such an early riser as if he were impressed in the highest degree with the truth of the old rhyme—

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

A long stroll through Hoboken to the Elysian Fields—over the ferry sometimes to New York—an ascent up the hundred stairs to that part of Jersey City called Washington Village, then a beautiful and extensive wood. There are many living who can relate the pleasure of having enjoyed it with him, and in view of coming and actual events take great delight in telling of it.

L'HOTEL NAPOLEON.

One of his favorite resorts was a tavern well known to the pleasure-loving Hobokenese since called "L'Hotel Napoleon." It was kept at the time by a Frenchman, and was a favorite resort of the small French colony in the town.

AN EMPIRE AT STAKE.

One evening they were all playing piquet, and drinking quite freely. At last the company, among whom Bonaparte's opinions were well known, and by some not a little ridiculed, began discussing politics. The talk ran high. At last one more excitable than the rest wagered heavily, the wager to be decided by a game of cards—"that a Bonaparte never would ascend the throne of France." Qualify it by saying, "Be at the head of the French nation, and I'll take you," said Louis. "I'll take the wager as you put it first," said a friend of the Emperor's. He won it, and to-day the winner occupies one of the most lucrative inferior positions in the Imperial gift in the Department of the Rhone. "And now I wager you all the money I have," said Napoleon, when the bet was won, "that I will be, before I die, at the head of the French nation as the champion of democracy, and that I will give the right construction in the interest of humanity and civilization to my uncle's prophecy of 1821, at St. Helena—'In sixty years Europe will be republican or Cossack.'" "What do you mean by right construction?" asked one. "You have to take my wager as I offered it," responded Louis. Here there was some wrangling, and at length he explained that by "the right construction" he meant "republican." The wager was taken for a small amount, lost, won the second time, lost the third time, won, won and won—four games of piquet out of six.

In What Does the Security of the Insured Consist?

[From Insurance Chronicle, Chicago, July 14, 1870.]

The meager ratio which the capital employed in the business bears to the vast aggregate of wealth, which, in the shape of goods, buildings, factories, warehouses and ships, is dependent upon it for replacement in the event of loss by fires, is conclusive that the security of the insured does not depend solely upon the financial guarantees. The total amount of property now insured in the United States is not less than twice the sum of the national debt, while the total gross assets of the companies engaged in the business of fire underwriting does not exceed $300,000,000.

The security of the insured, therefore, depends not upon this $300,000,000. The ratio which this bears to the whole amount insured is so trifling and insignificant, that if even four per cent. of the latter should be destroyed within the next twelve months, bankruptcy would overtake every insurance company in the country, and beggary very many of the insured.

It is upon the sufficiency of the premium that the security of the insured entirely depends.

If, therefore, risks are taken at less than an adequate premium, it is done not at the peril of the insurers, but of the insured. Cheap insurance is a fraud, and a fraud of the most dangerous kind. The applicant may suppose that, if he can succeed in obtaining a reduction of the regular rate, it is so much money in his pocket; the truth is, that it is so much and many fold more money out of it. The reduction is made, if made at all, at his peril. He has more at stake in the solvency and permanency of the company than any of its officers or directors possibly can have. With them it is but the loss of a single venture, if the company fail; with him it is the loss of all—home, or warehouse, or business prospects, the dearly-bought labor of a lifetime.

The insignificant difference upon which all this depends is matter of astonishment. Often it is the difference between .95 and one per cent., so close and sharp has been the pressure of competition.

We say, therefore, to the applicant for fire insurance, money is not your security, nor good names, nor honesty of purpose. Your only security is prudence of management, and adequate rates. Fire insurance is no more guess-work than merchandising or commerce, or the simplest operations of mathematics. It is founded upon the ascertained facts of experience, and it demands of you adequate remuneration for the security which it offers, not as a speculation, but as a necessity; not to enrich the management, but to protect you. If you buy cheap insurance, you will also buy dear experience. The company cannot lose by taking your risk, unless you are the greater loser, and every dollar you think to gain by reducing their income, reduces your chances of payment in case of loss a hundred fold. Such are the compensations of fire underwriting.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
Nashville	MOLLIE GRATZ	5 P. M.
New Orleans	EDINBURG	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—AUG. 10.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson.

DEPARTURES—AUG. 10.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson. Kate Robinson, St. Louis.

THE RIVER continues to recede, having fallen six inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Now in the pass down the Indian chute three feet, and 4½ feet on Portland bar. As the river is falling at all points above we are likely soon to have a low stage of water. Notwithstanding the heavy rains that have fallen in this vicinity in the past 36 hours, the air continues close and sultry. Another thunder storm passed over the city yesterday evening, accompanied with a refreshing rain, and at this writing the indications were that more would fall during last night. Business is showing no signs of improvement, and is as dull as could be imagined. There is an abundance of tonnage and no freight.

Tuley indorses the Nashville Banner—he wants it to-lie again.

The Emma Floyd will commence loading for Memphis Monday.

Thanks to W. H. Newhall, Jr., deputy wharfmaster, for favors received.

The Palestine will leave the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. promptly this day for Henderson.

The Mollie Gratz will back out this evening at 5 p. m. for Clarksville and Nashville.

Steamboat-building is more active this year than at any period since 1861.

The abolition of the tonnage tax removes an annual burden of $118,000 from our river steamers.

During last year seventy-four steamers were built for Western river navigation. The aggregate tonnage was 19,823 tons.

The Cincinnati mail boats are doing a good freight business now, bringing down quantities of freight for reshipment.

The Ben Franklin and United States are the Cincinnati mail boats to-day; the Franklin leaving at 10 a. m. and the States at 4 p. m.

The Leonora No. 2, Capt. Garrett commanding, and Billy Graham clerk, will leave for Madison to-day at 1 p. m.

Capt. Wm. Harman has been spending several days in the city with his many friends, but left for his home, in Nashville, last night.

Wm. Wiggins, of the Wiggins Ferry Company, St. Louis, has gone to New York to marry a Fifth-avenue belle.

By a private dispatch, received yesterday, we learn that Captain A. T. Gilmore, commander of the steamer Morning Star, and party, were in the city of Boston yesterday.

The steamer Edinburg did not depart as advertised, but is up to leave for New Orleans this evening. As she is receiving considerable freight from Cincinnati by the mailboats, she will be able to leave with a fair trip.

Capt. Barnes' new boat, the Little Fleta, will be down from Madison early to-morrow morning, and pass down at 5 p. m. for New Orleans and Red river. She will receipt for freight through to Shreveport and Jefferson without reshipping.

The following boats were at Portland wharf yesterday evening: Mollie Gratz, Edinburg, Emma Floyd, Armadillo, R. C. Gray, Rose Hite, Lorena, Palestine, Mary Houston, Exchange, Pink Varble, Glasgow, Kate Putnam, Argosy, and Minneola. The P. W. Strader and Nick Longworth are lying at New Albany.

We hear rumors of opposition on an extensive scale in the lower Mississippi this fall. The Katie and Pargoud will leave on Thursday for the Bends. The Wade Hampton will run against the Wagoner. The Robert E. Lee will possibly have a competitor, and still another (an independent steamer) is talked of as putting in a claim for a share of the trade.

The Louisville and New Orleans steamer Virginia, Capt. Charley Schultz, will arrive at the Portland wharf early this morning. As the prospects are not flattering for a return trip, she will probably lay up for the present and undergo some repairs, to be ready for the fall trade. W. E. Milton is a passenger on the Virginia, and very ill.

The State of Ohio owns 113 steamers, with 33,635 tons; Pennsylvania owns 177 steamers, with 45,396 tons; West Virginia owns 64 steamers, with 11,831 tons; Illinois owns 68 steamers, with 13,441 tons; Minnesota owns 58 steamers, with a tonnage of 9,578 tons; Iowa 28 steamers, with 2,905 tons; and Indiana owns 34 steamers, with 5,148 tons.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 5th says: "The repairs on the steamboat landing are progressing slowly. We observed quite a force of workmen engaged on Saturday in sawing, splitting and cording the old lumber taken out of that portion of the wharf known as the Vicksburg Landing. We presume that these laborers are paid by the city, and that the wood goes—well, our readers can guess where."

Capt. Thornton Jacobs' new boat, Southwester, will raise steam Saturday and descend the falls and land at the Portland wharf, ready to commence receiving for New Orleans, Jefferson and Shreveport. This boat has been built expressly for a freight and cotton boat, and as her guards are wide and roomy her advantages for shipping stock are unsurpassed. Those having mules or horses to ship south could not do better than to ship on her. She will leave for New Orleans and Red river on next Wednesday at 5 p.m., positively.

The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday says: "Captain J. A. Blackmore, one of our most enterprising coal dealers, closed a contract for a new built, at Freedom, of the following dimensions: Length, 180 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold, 5½ feet. Engines by Robert Sea. Cylinders 24 inches in diameter; 8 feet stroke. Six boilers, 40 inches in diameter, 26 feet long. This boat will be built under the superintendence of Captain Blackmore, who has had considerable experience in that line, having built thirteen towboats. In her construction no expense will be spared. She will contain all the latest and best improvements, and will be hurried to completion with all possible dispatch. Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas Mulvehill, Jr., son of Captain Mulvehill, of the Tom Rees No. 2, fell from the hurricane roof of that boat as she was passing the lower ferry at Saw-mill run, and before assistance reached him he had sunk to rise no more. The boat was immediately stopped and the yawl lowered and was within a few feet of him before he sank. His age was between eighteen and nineteen years. He was a promising young man, and was universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The body had not been recovered when we wrote this."

The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday says: The reticence of Captain Patterson, of the Silver Spray, in reference to the safe of that ill-fated vessel, alluded to by us yesterday, is explained by Mr. John W. Lloyd as follows. Before going further, however, we will state that Mr. Lloyd is a cousin of Captain Charles Morris, of Pacific Place, and is a gentleman of veracity and unblemished honor: He says under the promise of salvage and the law governing in such cases, himself and son worked for several days trying to find the safe, which was eventually done by diving. Chains were made fast to it, and it was raised from its position on Friday last. It was found to be intact. A guard of two men was placed over it on Friday night, and on Saturday it was carried to Charles' Morris' place, some miles above, to await the owners. On Sunday Captain Patterson arrived, and a contract was entered into by which Mr. Lloyd was to bring Captain Patterson and the safe to Memphis, for which he was to be paid liberally. On arrival here the safe was to be placed in the office of Larry Harmstad & Co., or opened in presence of all parties. On arrival here, however, Captain Patterson asked that the safe might be left all night on board the Pat. Cleburne, which was assented to. Yesterday Mr. Lloyd went to Harmstad's office at eleven o'clock—the appointed hour—but no safe was there. He then went to the Pat. Cleburne, and, to his surprise, found the safe lying on the levee, cut open, and the contents gone. He ascertained that Capt. Patterson had the safe cut open, and had taken out its contents and dried them Sunday evening in the barber-shop of the Cleburne. Lloyd then hunted up Capt. P., who offered him fifty dollars for his trouble. This was refused, and Patterson then offered one hundred dollars, declaring that no salvage could be allowed; that Lloyd was not entitled to it. Finding out the kind of man he had to deal with, Mr. L. accepted the one hundred dollars, which was much less than his time was worth. In answer to a question, Capt. Patterson said that he had recovered about $700 from the safe. From a gentleman who saw Capt. P. in the act of drying the money, we learn that one large package contained $50 notes, while there were several packages of ones and fives. We will further add that Capt. P. stated in the office that the safe contained several thousand dollars. Capt. P.'s reticence is fully explained. He was to have left for the wreck last night on the Alton, but we don't believe that he did so. We heard that he lit out for Cincinnati or Pittsburg yesterday, or would do so to-day.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, August 11.

The President of the Air-line is a grandpap, and Dick feels high.

Matilda Blum, the girl shot by Fetz, is recovering.

The thermometer yesterday stood, at 10 a. m., 86; 11 a. m., 83; 2 p. m., 86; 4 p. m., 78.

The stones were being hauled yesterday for the foundation of the new residence of C. W. Lyndall, at Upper Seventh and Main streets.

The Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railway forwarded 36 hhds. tobacco to New York yesterday, and immense quantities of local freight northward bound.

Ice merchants were in receipt yesterday by Northern trains of a large amount of a superior quality of lake ice. There need be no fears of an ice famine in this market the present season.

Yesterday afternoon a little boy three years old, son of J. B. Gibson, residing on Cherry street, near Lower Seventh street, had his hand severely cut by the means of a cutting-box, and will probably lose one of his fingers.

A rumor is current, which seems to come from pretty reliable authority, that a new Democratic paper is about to be started in New Albany by Hon. S. K. Wolf, George W. Denbo and Josiah Gwin.

A private dispatch from Salem, received yesterday, stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Needham died at that place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, from the effects of a complication of diseases operating on the stomach. Her funeral will take place in Louisville to day.

House-builders report that they have a large number of contracts on hand for the erection of buildings the coming fall. The numerous manufactories are bringing a great many mechanics, with their families, to the city, and dwelling-houses will be in demand.

Joshua Wadsworth, M. D., Most Worthy Templar, and Rev. A. W. Tibbetts, of Xenia, Ohio, delegates in attendance at the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor of the United States, now in session in this city, are the guests of Benj. Lockwood, Esq., who resides on the corner of Elm and Pearl streets.

George Fetz was taken out of jail and arraigned before Justice Monroe yesterday morning, on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree. The day of preliminary trial was fixed two weeks hence, and the bail was placed at $5,000, in default of which Fetz was remanded to jail.

It was reported, last evening, that two rolling-mill men, Joseph Prosser and Owen Ryan, were to cross the river at the lower portion of the city, at 6 p. m., and engage in a prize fight. They had a personal difficulty last Saturday, but, being dissatisfied, they decided to settle the matter in accordance with the rules of the prize ring.

Three errors occurred in yesterday's report. First, in stating that the newly-remodeled building on Market street, near Pearl, belonged to John Endres and Valentine Graf. We should have said Antone Endris and Conrad Kraft. The improvement being made by Dan Foley is on Upper Tenth and not Fourth street. The extensive alterations of John Briggs' property referred to his buildings on State street, not on Sixth street.

A large number of the citizens of New Albany have extended a public reception to the members of the Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance, which is now holding its sessions in this city. At the meeting of the Council last evening the reception tendered was accepted. It will be given in the Opera House to-night. Hon. John M. Wilson will probably be the orator on the occasion.

In the Police Court yesterday J. B. Meyers, who keeps a liquor saloon on the corner of Oak and State streets, was fined $11 40 in each of two cases, one for violation of the Sunday law and the other for selling liquor to Tom Burk, an habitual drunkard. The police inform us that they are determined to enforce the law to the fullest extent against liquor dealers who sell liquor to notorious drunkards.

Miss Lizzie, a daughter of Dan Shrader, was badly scalded at her father's residence, at the corner of Upper Seventh and Eleventh streets. The accident occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning, while the family washing was being done. Miss Shrader was lifting a basket full of hot water, when the basket, in consequence of the the sides of the bottom hoop, fell apart, the scalding hot water falling on her legs, ankles and feet. Mrs. Shrader and a younger daughter were also scalded by the accident, but not seriously.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: "O. V. Wilson, formerly of this city, now of Dayton, Ohio, is in the city. John Ashton, after several years' absence in Mobile, has returned to this city. The alarm of fire last night was caused by the burning of a shed in the rear of Mrs. Starke's residence, between Market and Spring and Lower Fourth and Lafayette streets, which was extinguished without the aid of the engine. At the quarterly meeting of Wesley Chapel last evening, Indiana Conference was unanimously petitioned to hold its 1871 session in this city. P. M. Kepley will soon commence the erection of a fine residence on the hill at the head of Lower Second street. John F. Anderson is completing for himself a very handsome cottage residence on the hill north of Falling Run."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Aug. 11.

Judge Mathews departed for Madison yesterday to be absent for a few days.

O. C. Curry has been engaged as the Jeffersonville reporter for the New Albany Ledger.

George Ferrier, proprietor of the postoffice news stand, is confined to his room sick.

Some of the car works operatives were on a "bum" yesterday.

Six children were bitten by dogs in Jeffersonville last week.

Two trivial cases were in the Police Court yesterday, but both were discharged.

George Groves, who was stabbed at Seymour, Indiana, a week ago last Saturday, is now in this city, and is recovering.

The police have been instructed to keep the pavements clear of stagglers and other nuisances.

The Gleaner, a sprightly little weekly, will appear in the Rechab Lodge of Good Templars this evening.

The Jeffersonville Base Ball Club will play the Eclipse, of Louisville, at Taylor's Grove, next Monday at 2½ p. m.

James Donnelly, the man who was run over by the locomotive opposite the prison on Monday night, was moved from the city jail yesterday to a private residence in this city, and is doing very well.

We regret to learn the death of Mr. Stephen Allen, an old and highly respected citizen of Clark county, residing near Bennettsville. He had been afflicted for some time with cancer of the stomach, which proved beyond the reach of the most skillful physicians. Mr. A. was in his sixty-third year, and had been a justice of the peace for about thirty years.

Prof. Henry B Parsons, of Louisville, has been elected President of the Jeffersonville High School, at a salary considerably above the figures mentioned by Dr. Field as an equitable equivalent for the services of the incumbent of that position. The Board of Trustees have made a very judicious selection. Prof. Parsons comes among us with the very best recommendations as to his abilities as a scholar and traits of character as a man.

The following named persons are installed as officers of Railroad Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 89, for the quarter commencing August 1, 1870: William B. Powell, W. C. T.; George W. Potter, W. V. T.; James S. Sanders, W. S.; Taylor McCarty, W. T.; M. D. Brayman, W. M.; Carrie Eccels, W. I. G.; Sallie McCarty, R. H. S.; Jennie Rowden, L. H. S.; G. Cummings, W. C.; W. T. Cobb, W. A. S.; James Dillon, W. F. S.; Nellie Brayman, W. D. M.; Thomas Powell, W. O. G.

Our citizens must not forget the concert of Rose Hill Mission Sabbath-school, which occurs in Mozart Hall this evening. The children have been under training for more than a month past and are now in an excellent state of discipline. The public may anticipate a fine musical performance as the school has some very fine singers, and some of our benevolent people have volunteered to assist. The proceeds of the concert will go to defray the expense of erecting the new school building, and it is to be hoped the financial result will be favorable.

On Tuesday night the Council was requested by several citizens in the vicinity of Seventh and Ohio avenue to refund to them sixty-two dollars, money paid for the digging of a well at the corner of the above streets. The request was made on the grounds that the Council, having now established the principle that it is the place of the city to dig all the public wells, and, having already paid for the digging of several, therefore they are entitled to have the money they have expended on the well at the locality referred to refunded to them. It is very obvious what a dangerous precedent the granting of such a petition would be. How annoying would be the result. From every quarter in the city petitions would flock in, and for the next two or three months the Council would be busy in considering the merits of the claims. On these grounds, as well as on the score of economy, the Council very wisely refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

☞Within the last four or five years the use of flowers for decorative purposes has become more and more popular in society. Worn in button-holes, worn in riding-habits, formed into bouquets, prepared for epergnes, arranged for weddings and baths, the demand for them has not only enormously increased but a taste for their artistic grouping has been developed which necessitates the employment of skilled and practiced hands.

☞Marshal Lebœuf, according to a French admirer, has not the boldness, comprehensive power, and ready genius of McMahon, or at least he has never had occasion to show these qualities at the head of an army; but he has the firmness of Pelissier, the martial spirit of Canrobert, and the military skill of Niel, whom he succeeded.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1870.

There is but little improvement noticeable in financial circles to-day. Banks experience considerable embarrassment, as their available means are almost insufficient to supply the requirements of their customers. At the close of banking hours to-day the surplus funds were unusually small. The rate of discount continues to range from 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is reported scarce, but banks sell to their regular depositors at 1⁄8 premium, while strangers are compelled to give ¼ premium. The current rate may be quoted at 1-10@¼ premium selling, and at par buying.

GOLD—Is weak and tending downward. Many persons who bought on speculation are realizing that they are losers, and are now disposing of their purchases at current rates in disgust. The opening quotation in New York this morning was 118, and at the close had declined to 116¼.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 15 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	115¾	116¼
Silver halves and quarters	112	
Silver dimes	110	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are changing hands much more freely, and the general tone of the market has greatly improved:

Five-twenties. 1861	113¾@114¼
Five-twenties. 1862	110¾@111¼
Five-twenties. 1864	110½@111¾
Five-twenties. 1865	110 @111
Five-twenties. new issue	108¾@109¾
Five-twenties. 1867	108¾@109¾
Five-twenties. 1868	109 @110
Ten-forties	106¾@107¾
Cy 6's	110¾@111¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupon '81	113¼	113¾	114¼	½	..
" '62	112¾	112¾	111¾	..	..
" '64	111	111¾	111¾	..	..
" '65	111	111¾	111	..	..
New issue	109¾	111	109¾	..	1¼
" '67	109¾	110	109¾	..	..
Coupons '68	109¾	110	110	..	..
10-40 coupons	107¾	107¾	107¾	..	..
Cy 6s	111	111¾	110¾	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—There is considerable trade in the Short-line eight-per-cent. bonds, and some demand for the seven-percents. Muhlenburg county bonds displayed some life, and Graysons are in demand. There are some buyers in the market for Commercial Bank stock and for Bank of Louisville stock. Western Financial Corporation stock is among the securities offered for sale, and there is a small lot of Nashville railroad stock on the market:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134 @135
National Bank, second	97¾ @ 98
National Bank, Planters'	95 @ 96
National Bank, City	99¼ @100
Bank of Kentucky	95 @ 96
Bank of Louisville	87 @ 88
Merchants' Bank	111 @112
Commercial Bank	75¾ @ 76¾
Northern Bank	118 @119
Citizens' Bank	109 @110
People's Bank	95½ @ 96½
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	89¾ @ 91
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 95¾
Masonic bank	100 @101
Security bank	109 @110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	132 @134
Farmers' bank	95¼ @ 96
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @101
German Insurance Company bank	150 @151
Gas Company stock	108 @109
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	83 @ 84
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40 @ 41
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	.. @ ..
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79 @ 80

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	75 @ 76
City for bounty, 6 per c	77 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	74 @ 75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @ 82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	85¾ @ 87
" " third issue, 6 per c	79 @ 81
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	77 @ 79
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99 @100
" " new 5 per c	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96 @ 98
" " " new, 7 per c	80 @ 81
L. & F. R. R. bonds (G branch), 7 per c	84¼ @ 85
L., C. & L. R. R., 8 per cent	.. @ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. B.), 7 per c, due '77	93 @ 94*
" " (L. B. br.) 7 per c, due '80	89 @ 90*
" " (M. br.) 7 per c, due '75	94 @ 95*
" " cons'd mort., 7 per c	.. @90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87 @ 88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	87 @ 90
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	— @ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*
Madison County bonds	80 @81*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent	87½*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

The following exhibit of the receipts and exports of cotton is from the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, August 6:

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1867-68—Bls. Rec'ts.	Exp'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Rec'ts.	Exp'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Rec'ts.	Exp'ts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 14	10,???	37,???	21,???	31,???	30,977	50,???
May 21	6,148	16,???	16,860	48,487	44,768	46,839
May 28	6,150	16,979	13,180	32,494	20,771	37,542
June 4	4,306	8,???	11,8??	16,884	22,376	33,514
June 11	2,718	12,???	10,138	26,156	17,339	32,939
June 18	3,244	2,835	10,4??	7,098	15,348	40,934
June 25	2,???	6,160	8,978	7,341	13,187	29,358
July 2	2,677	4,079	5,612	7,609	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,561	1,290	8,???	5,169	9,071	24,580
July 16	2,???	2,924	3,0??	1,927	10,068	20,647
July 23	2,004	117	2,298	815	7,151	17,530
July 30	1,358	284	1,822	448	7,168	14,361
Aug. 6	578	1,229	1,923	4,643	5,307	2,495
Aug. 13	570	9	1,554	5,139	....	....
Aug. 20	896	741	1,307	3,385	....	....
Aug. 27	1,372	3,675	1,626	3,809	....	....
Total receipts for 1867-8						2,430,8??
Total exports for 1867-8						1,655,316
Total receipts for 1868-9						2,260,557
Total exports for 1868-9						1,447,6?3

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS JULY 29.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	2,940	496
Columbus, Ga	2,182	149
Macon, Ga	3,475	47
Selma, Ala	1,750	122
Montgomery, Ala	2,680	279
Memphis, Tenn	5,694	339
Nashville, Tenn	3,300	73
Total	22,071	1,347

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	538,000	477,000	580,630
Afloat from India	338,000	587,000	633,000
Afloat from America	50,000	20,000	8,000
Stock in London	27,410	48,350	85,110
Afloat for London	45,000	40,000	125,000
Stock in Havre	45,000	55,590	85,791
Afloat for Havre	148,810	115,968	109,096
Stock in Bremen	21,047	10,096	11,199
Afloat for Bremen	452	4,701	13,279
Stock in U. S. ports	106,474	83,615	69,496
Stock in interior towns	22,071	1,347	6,695
Total	1,433,329	1,207,857	1,638,405
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869		225,472	
Decrease compared with 1868			205,163
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	45,000	120,000	105,000
Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool	8⅛d.	13@13½d.	9⅛d.
Price of mid. Orleans in New York	20¼c.	32½c.	30½c.
Price of gold	121¼	136¾	148

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.

By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	Gt. Brit. (1870)	Contin't. (1870)
Exports 30th July to 5th Aug. inclusive	3,000	....
Previously reported	713,000	145,000
	716,000	145,000

	Gt. Brit. (1869)	Contin't. (1869)
Exports 30th July to 5th Aug. inclusive	5,541	....
Previously reported	823,579	171,058
	829,120	171,058
Deficit to Great Britain		113,120
Deficit to Continent		26,058

Shipments to Great Britain for the month of July, 73,000; to the Continent 9,000; total 82,000, against 68,500 to Great Britain and 8,000 to the Continent same time last year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	61	105
Bacon, tcs	13	70
Bacon, casks	111	85
Butter, pkgs	6	..
Barley, s'ks	209	1
Barley malt	101	..
Bagging, pcs	444	605
Bale Rope, coils	18	20
Cotton, bales	712	336
Coffee, bgs	87	119
Cheese, bxs	210	189
Candles, bxs	75	324
Cement, bbls	..	610
Corn, sks	298	100
Coal, bush	..	3,750
Eggs, pkgs	8	1
Flour, bbls	65	448
Fruit, pkgs	47	115
Furniture, pkgs	175	167
Feathers, bags	19	24
Hides, bdls	96	14
Hogs, head	90	..
Hay, bales	..	126
Horses, head	18	32
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	403	622
Iron, pig, tons	735	117
Lard, tcs	2	61
Lard, kegs	20	192
Merchandise, pkgs	940	957
Mules, head	..	4
Nails, kegs	4	198
Offal, bgs	..	12
Oats, bags	339	25
Potatoes, bbls	..	552
Pork, bbls	24	30
Pork, bulk	..	..
Rice, casks	20	2
Rags, bales	44	10
Sugar, hhds	33	20
Sugar, bxs and bbls	125	119
Salt, bbls	451	112
Shingles, no	..	..
Seeds	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	172	181
Tobacco, boxes	180	235
Whisky, bbls	229	358
Wheat, sacks	2173	1290
Wool, bags	23	..
Woodenware, pkgs	112	258

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Dealers report stocks ample, with an active demand. Prices rule weak, and are tending downward. We quote barrel lots at $2 05@2 10 per gal, and in a small way at $2 20@2 30 per gal.

APPLES—Are in very light request, and receipts are in excess of the demand. Prices rule weak, and dealers are asking for the various qualities $1@2 per bbl.

BROOMS—The demand continues liberal, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prime and choice lots command $2@2 25 per dozen.

BARLEY—Receipts are increasing daily, and a decided improvement is noticeable in the market. Prices rule steady, and liberal transactions are effected within the range of our quotations. We note sales of 400 bushels spring barley at 70c per bushel. We quote the various grades of spring and fall on arrival and from store at 75c@$1 15 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is in good receipt, and prices are fully maintained. Dealers are paying for strictly prime lots on arrival 28c per lb.

BEANS—Are in light demand, and stocks are fully equal to the demand. Sales are reported at $1 50@2 50 per bushel for the various qualities.

BATTING—Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Nos. 1 and 2 command 22@27c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts of country butter are very light, and the demand is almost in excess of the capacity of stocks. Prices rule firm, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Choice country butter commands 20@25c per lb very readily. Western Reserve is in good demand, and sales are made at 24@25c per lb.

BAGGING—The market presents quite an animated appearance, and holders have by no means abandoned the theory of a range of high prices. Stocks are being rapidly consumed, and prices have a strong upward tendency. We note sales of 200 pieces flax bagging at 30@30½c, and 530 pieces hemp at 29½c. We quote flax bagging at 30@31c, and hemp at 29@30c.

BALE ROPE—Is in good jobbing request, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and orders are filled within the range of our quotations. We quote in coils and half coils at 8@8½c per lb.

CORN MEAL—An ample supply is reported, and a fair degree of animation is noticeable. We quote bolted meal at $1@1 05 per bushel, and kiln-dried commands $4 75@5 per bbl.

CEMENT—Remains unchanged in every respect. Sales include 610 bbls at $1 75@2.

COFFEE—The rapid decline in gold had a tendency to check the firmness in the market, but the limited stocks on the market are a sufficient guarantee that prices cannot decline much. The demand continues active, but transactions are confined mainly to order lots. We quote:

Fancy	23½@24 c.
Choice Rio	23 c.
Prime Rio	23 c.
Good Rio	21 @22 c.
Fair Rio	20 @21 c.
Common Rio	19 @20 c.
Laguayra	23¾@24 c.
Java	26 @28 c.
Ceylon	26 @28 c.

CORN—Receipts of corn are light, and but a slight degree of animation is perceptible in the market. Prices rule steady, and small sales are made within the range of our quotations. We note sales of 600 bush. shelled in sacks at $1 05 per bush., and 300 bush. on arrival at $1 00. Dealers are paying for ear corn on arrival 85@90c per bushel; and ear and shelled corn command 95@$1 from store. Choice shell in sacks commands $1 05@1 12.

CHEESE—Stocks of factory cheese are ample and an active jobbing demand is reported. Factory cheese is selling at 13¾@14¾c per lb in round and jobbing lots. We note sales of 80 boxes factory cheese at quotations.

CANDLES—A fair degree of activity prevails in the market and prices have a decided upward tendency. Sales include 200 boxes 12-oz star at 14½c. We quote full weight candles at 19½@20¼c, 12-oz at 14½@15¼c, and 11-oz at 13@14c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

COTTON—An improvement is noticeable in the market to-day, notwithstanding New York fails to fluctuate in sympathy with Liverpool. The fact that the Liverpool market presents an animated appearance and that prices tend upward not only encourages holders but causes buyers to bid freely. Prices rule firm but remain quotably unchanged. We quote:

Middling	18 @
Low middling	17 @
Good ordinary	15¼@
Ordinary	13 @13¼

EGGS—The demand is very light and stocks are greatly in excess of the demand. Prices rule weak and a further decline is anticipated. We note sales of 500 dozen recount at 10@11c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—The supply is light, and receipts find ready sale at $1 90@2 per bushel on arrival for strictly prime lots.

FEATHERS—Prices rule steady, and receipts are coming in very freely. Dealers are paying for strictly prime lots on arrival 70@75c per pound.

FISH—Are in good request, and a very firm feeling prevails. Stocks are ample, and liberal transactions are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium	23 00@
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 00@16 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 25@10 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 00@14 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, small	9 00@ 9 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 80
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 50@
Do No. 3	7 00@
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	19¾@ 36c

FLOUR—Nothing of special interest has developed itself in the market to-day. While buyers anticipate a decline in prices, sellers feel confident of an advance, and owing to the opposite opinions of dealers and buyers transactions are restricted. Sales to-day include 150 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 50@5 75
Extra family	5 75@6 00
A No. 1	7 00@7 25
Fancy	7 75@8 25
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

GINSENG—Remains unchanged. Receipts are liberal, and a strictly prime article commands 60c per lb on arrival.

GRAPES—Southern grapes are now on the market, and a fair demand is reported. Dealers are paying for Southern grapes [illegible] per lb.

HAY—The market has undergone no special change, and prices rule steady at previous quotations. The demand is moderate, with light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote on arrival at $14@15 50 per ton, and from store at $17@18 per ton.

MALT—Dealers report an active demand for the various grades of malt, and stocks are insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Prices rule firm and an advance is anticipated. We note sales of 200 bu spring at $1 10 per bu, and 300 bu fall at $1 25 per bu. We quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45; spring $1@1 10; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 25.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers continue to complain of the inactivity in the market, and prices have undergone no change whatever. Stocks are ample, and sales are made as prices previously quoted. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @$1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	60 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	85 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¾s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Continue in active demand, and prices for the various grades of New Orleans rule firm, owing to the scarcity of stocks. Sirups rule steady, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote sirups at 40c@$1 per gallon for the various brands, and New Orleans molasses at 80@90c per gallon.

NAILS—Prices rule firm, and an active demand for all grades is reported. We quote:

10d at $4 10@4 40	6d at $4 75@5 00
40d at $4 10@4 40	4d at $5 00@5 25
8d at $4 50@4 75	3d at $5 75@6 00

OFFAL—Prices have declined, and the market continues to exhibit extreme dullness. Small sales are reported at our quotations. We quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $18@19, middlings at $29@30, and shipstuffs at $24@25 per ton.

ONIONS—The weather is unfavorable for the transportation of onions, and dealers are disposing of their stocks very freely. Receipts command $1 50@1 75 per bbl loose. We note a sale of 50 bbls at $2 75.

OATS—Continue to come in very freely, and dealers show a disposition to make purchases and are paying full prices. Sales from store are light, and are held at 40@45c per bushel. Dealers are paying for prime oats on arrival 35@40c per bushel.

POTATOES—Are in active demand, and receipts are fully equal to the requirements of the trade. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per barrel, packed in shipping order, and dealers are paying $1 50@1 75 per barrel loose from wagons. Sales include 300 bbls at $2 25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Dealers in provisions report transactions on a small scale, confined mainly to light order lots of plain meats. The firmness which has prevailed in the market for some weeks past has not relaxed, nor is it probable that this will happen for some time to come. The market presents a favorable aspect, and dealers continue firm in their views, believing that the limited stocks are a sufficient guarantee of a decided advance.

MESS PORK—Is in light request, and prices have experienced not the slightest change. Advices report the market for mess pork steady at previous quotations. We quote mess pork at $30@31 per bbl. Rump pork rules steady at $24@27 for light and medium rump.

BACON—Transactions to-day were upon a liberal basis, and outside figures were asked. Prices rule firm, and the tendency is upward. Sales to-day include 42 casks sides and shoulders at quotations. We quote clear sides at 19@19½c; clear rib at 18@18½c, and shoulders at 15@15½c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—Are unchanged in every respect, and light transactions are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote clear sides at 17¾@18c; clear rib at 16¾@17c, and shoulders at 14@14¼c per lb, packed.

HAMS—A fair degree of activity prevails in this branch of the provision market, and prices rule decidedly firmer. We note sales of 45 tierces sugar-cured hams at 25@25½c per pound, packed. We quote sugar-cured fancy at 25@25½c.

LARD—Is in light jobbing demand, and prices experience not even the slightest change. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 17@17½c and do in kegs at 18¾@19c per lb.

RYE—Receipts are increasing daily, and prices for prime qualities are fully sustained. A fair amount of rye is changing hands, and dealers note a daily improvement. Dealers are paying for prime lots, on arrival, 75@80c, and are holding from store at 85@90c per bu.

RICE—Stocks are light, and an active jobbing demand is reported. Prime rules steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 9@9½c per lb.

STARCH—Stocks during the past week have been freely disposed of, and prices were fully maintained. We quote in round and jobbing lots at 5½@7c per lb.

SOAP—An active jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the demand. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7½@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—Dealers report an active demand, with stocks in every respect requisite to supply the requirements of the trade. Prices are steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 85
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—The markets have exhibited no new features that would in any way affect the present condition of the market. The fluctuation in gold has a tendency to check the activity, and as the firmness has already been checked the probabilities are that a decline must necessarily ensue. The limited stocks of New Orleans sugars are the only guarantee of sustaining prices, and that only in that class of sugar. Sales to-day include 18 hhds New Orleans sugars at 12¾@13c per lb. We quote:

Choice	13 @13¼
Prime	12 @12¾
Fully fair	12 @12¼
Fair	11¾@12

REFINED SUGARS—An active jobbing demand is reported for refined sugars, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and light sales are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Hard standard	15 @15¼
A's	14¾@14⅞
B's	14 @14¼
Extra C	13¾@14
C's	13 @13¾
C. Yellow	12¾@13
Molasses sugars	9 @10½

ISLAND SUGARS—The downward tendency of gold has, until yet, established no change. Prices rule steady, and liberal transactions are reported within the range of our quotations. Demerara sugars are selling freely at 12¾@13¼c; Porto Rico at 11@12c, and Cuba at 10¼@11¾c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in light supply, and receipts find ready sales at 8c for tallow and 7@10c per lb for grease.

VINEGAR—The demand is light, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Dealers report an improvement in the receipts, and better prices are paid for tub-washed wool. Unwashed wool commands 23@25c per lb, and tub-washed commands 44@48c per lb, on arrival.

WHEAT—There are no new features noticeable in the market to-day. Receipts continue upon a liberal basis, and prices are fully sustained. Dealers are negotiating to effect extensive transactions, and in the course of a few days we will be able to chronicle some new features on the markets. The business now transacted is confined mainly to small lots for milling purposes and but little for export. We quote red and white on arrival at $1 15@1 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—Telegraphic advices report the market dull and drooping. The demand in this market is light, and transactions are confined to small lots of highwines. We note sales of 60 bbls highwines, iron-bound cooperage, at 95c per gallon, tax paid. We quote in wooden-bound cooperage at 95@97c per gallon, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

An improvement is noticeable in the leaf tobacco market to-day. Transactions for this season of the year are upon a liberal scale, and the market presents a firmer aspect. The sales at the six auction warehouses amounted to 123 hhds, with rejections of bids on one hhd:

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 5 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 40 to 6 90; 2 hhds Hancock county lugs at $5 20 and 5 60; 2 hhds Trimble county lugs at $5 60 and 7 30; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $8 to 9; 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $8 to 10 50; 2 hhds Trimble county leaf at $9 40 and 12; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $30 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf, $12; 1 hhd Owen county low leaf, $10 50; 1 hhd Hart county low lugs, $6 50; 1 hhd Warren county lugs, $4 95; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf, $9 80; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf, $7 30; 1 hhd frozen trash, Breckinridge county, $5 10; 1 hhd lugs, Breckinridge county, $7 50.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 3 hhds Ballard county leaf, $25 50, 24 50, 16 75; 11 hhds Daviess county leaf, $17 75, 11 50, 11 25, 10 75, 10, 10, 10, 9 20, 8 70, 8 30, 7 50; 5 hhds Daviess county leaf and frozen, $7 20, 7, 6 20, 5 80, 4 30; 1 hhd Metcalfe county common leaf, $8 40; 3 hhds Crittenden county leaf, $9 70, 8 65, 8 50; 2 hhds Spencer county, Indiana, lugs, $6 30, 5 60; 1 hhd Washington county, Indiana, lugs, $5 65; 1 hhd Barren county leaf, $9 80; 1 hhd Warren county lugs, $5; 1 hhd Henry county leaf, $10; 1 hhd Logan county frozen tobacco, $6 35.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 3 hhds Logan county lugs at $6, 7 80; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at 9 10; 2 hhds Indiana leaf at 8 25, 9 70; 1 hhd Caldwell county lugs at 5 35; 1 hhd Caldwell county leaf at 10 25; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at 6 60, 7 40; 2 hhds Green county leaf at 8 30, 8 50; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at 8 30; 2 hhds Christian county lugs at 7, 7 60.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 7 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $6 10, 6 30, 6 20, 7 20, 8 40, 10 20, and 6 50; 4 hhds Green river lugs and leaf at $5 90, 9 60, 6 70, and 9 90; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8 60; 5 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $5 45, 6 70, 12 25, 7 50, and 9 60; 1 box Hart county bright wrapper $21 00.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 33 hhds: 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at $11 25; 10 do. trash and frozen at $7 60, 6 60, 6, 6 10, 4 70, 6 20, 5 80, 4 85, 5 35, 5 75; 10 do Green river lugs and common leaf at $7 50, 7 20, 5 50, 6 60, 7 10, 6 80, 6 10, 8, 7 80 and 7; 1 do Hart county leaf at $9 90; 3 do Illinois county common leaf at $9 10, 9 and 6 90; 1 do Illinois leaf at $9; 3 do Breckinridge county common leaf at $8, 8 30 and 7 90; 3 do Breckinridge county lugs and trash at $7 20, 6 80 and 5 35; 1 do Webster county common leaf at $8 70.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, August 8, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle for the last three days has been heavy; market ruling dull for all except No. 1 cattle, which will always sell at fair prices. We quote thin and inferior at 2¼@3¼c, common to fair 4@4½c, good to the best grades of butcher stuff 5@5½c, and for the best No. 1 grades of butcher cattle 5¾@6c. Any that go above the last-named price have to be extra. Shipping cattle sell at 6¼@7¼c. There are about 75 left over unsold.

HOGS—The market for this class of stock is firm, and selling readily at fair prices. D. F. Summers, of Tennessee, brought up and sold a few days ago a lot of 181 head of nice hogs, averaging 226 lbs, for 9¼c. Also, Mr. Dickey, of Franklin, sold Norris & Co. a lot of 260 head, averaging 220 lbs, at 9¾c. This was one of the best lots that has been shipped to our yards this season. We quote thin and light hogs at 7¾@8¼c; medium and half-fat at 8¾@9c, and for the best well-fatted heavy hogs 9¼@9½c. None left over unsold.

SHEEP—Arrivals light; market good for good sheep to butchers; thin, poor sheep are hard to sell. We quote thin, poor sheep at $1@1 50 per head; medium $2@2 50; best butcher sheep $3 75@4 50; heavy, well-fatted sheep to shippers, $4 75@5 25. Lambs sell as to quality at from $1 50 to 2 50 per head; lambs, extra, $3 50@4. None left over unsold.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened this morning with about 350 head in the pens. The quality consisted principally of the medium and common grades with but very few of prime butchers stuff. Prices ruled 15 to 25c lower on all except the best quality. About 200 of those offered changed hands. Sales ranged for choice to extra butcher stuff at 5¾@6¼c, good at 4½@5¼c, fair 4@4½c, common 3½@3¾c, inferior scalawags 2½@3c. Of shipping cattle there are but few good offering. Prices are nominal at 6 for fair to 7¼c for strictly choice steers.

SHEEP—The market is unchanged. The supply to-day was light. Prices range for sheep weighing 100 to 125 lbs at 4 to 5c; common at $1 25 to 2 50 per head; lambs, extra, $3 50@4 per head; good, $2 75 to 3,25, and common, $1 50 to $2 per head.

HOGS—The market is very firm at 9¾c for light to [illegible] best quality.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Nt.	CLOSES. Day.	Nt.
Cin. & Eastern	[illegible]	12:00	2:15	12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00		1:00	12:00
St. Louis	6:00		1:00	12:00
Memphis, Cairo, Columbus & New Orleans				
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M.	12:00	7:00 A.M.	12:00
Lebanon, Richmond & Danville Railroad				
Bardstown Br'ch	2:00		2:30	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:00		6:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leave daily except Sundays)				
New Albany	9:00		9:30	
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M.	9:00	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g (Leave Tues, Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leave Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Shepherdsville Stage (Leave Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

Sunday Courier-Journal on Short-line Railroad.

Many complaints having been made by parties on the Short-line railroad of their inability to procure copies of the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL, they are informed that hereafter it can be obtained of the news agent on the train promptly and regularly every Sunday afternoon hereafter. Persons at any of the stations wishing it have only to apply to the newsboy.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

The steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Governor Seward left Auburn yesterday afternoon for San Francisco.

The steamer Ottawa, from Quebec, arrived at London yesterday morning.

The colored labor convention at Saratoga convenes on the 24th, and not the 10th, as announced.

An official telegram from London announces an exchange of the ratification of the naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

The first bale of new Alabama cotton was sold at auction at Montgomery yesterday at thirty-five cents per pound. It is classed as low middling.

The trial of Edward Hoag for the murder of Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Clear in Detroit, on July 14th, was concluded in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He will probably be sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, yesterday, a statement was submitted showing that the defalcation of James Forman, the cashier, will amount to $320,000. His property, transferred to the Bank, it is estimated will amount to $195,000. The loss will sweep away all surplus assets and $8,000 of the capital stock. The Bank is still quite solvent, but confidence is shaken.

A Washington special says: "Some of the papers of Georgia are comforting themselves and their supporters with the assertion that the President is against an election this fall in that State; but it can be affirmed in the most positive terms that this is not his view. The matter was talked over when he was here on last Friday, and he expressed a decided opinion that law and public policy alike require an election in November for members of the Legislature as well as members of Congress. In this opinion he is sustained by most, if not all, of his Cabinet."

The Foreign Crisis.

The news this morning is startling.

It is obvious that an irrepressible revolution impelled Louis Napoleon to the hazards of a foreign war. Otherwise the demonstrations in the Corps Legislatif and the turbulence in the city of Paris, can not be explained. The arbitrament of a foreign war has proved fatal. The arrival of the Prince Imperial in London, the sudden and anomalous change of the French Ministry, the mysterious rumors concerning the Emperor himself, all point to one thing, and that the overthrow of the Empire.

Beyond this there is nothing. Conjecture is idle. Before the next issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL another government may rule in France.

TEMPERANCE.

Twenty-fourth Annual Session of the Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance convened in Templars' Hall, New Albany, at 9 a. m. yesterday. The session was opened by Joshua Wadsworth, M. W. T. The following officers were present:

Joshua Wadsworth, M. W. T.
A. W. Tibbitts, M. W. V. T., pro tem.
Reuben C. Bull, M. W. R.
John N. Stearns, M. W. T. pro tem.
George B. Jocelyn, M. W. Chap.
William Shaw, M. W. U.
Jas. H. Smith, M. W. G., pro tem.
Geo. F. Turner, P. M. W. T., pro tem.

The following delegates were reported in attendance:

New York—J. N. Stearns.

Pennsylvania—R. C. Bull, G. F. Turner, S. H. Wallace, A. H. Sembower, J. R. McFarlane, H. B. Potter, N. Holmes.

Ohio—Joshua Wadsworth, A. W. Tibbitts, S. W. Brock, G. C. Clouds, F. F. Rodbeck, John T. Spencer.

Kentucky—G. G. Fennell, W. H. Beaman, Jas. L. Spence.

Louisiana—Thos. Evans.

New Jersey—Jesse Williams, A. H. Freeman, H. D. Williams, J. H. Geary, A. W. Cutter.

Missouri—James A. Brown, Wm. A. Lynch, H. D. Moon.

Indiana—J. J. Richards, Joseph A. Williams, H. J. Steedman, Thos. Dailey, A. J. DeFreese, Jas. H. Smith, Geo. Rogers, Wm. Jones, E. E. Young, G. B. Jocelyn, Wm. Shaw.

New Brunswick—C. A. Everett.

The M. W. T. made the following announcements of standing committees:

State of the Order—Geo. B. Jocelyn, of Indiana; C. A. Everett, of New Brunswick; J. N. Stearns, of New York.

Finance and Accounts—Geo. Rogers, of Indiana; Geo. T. Turner, of Pennsylvania; Jesse Williams, of New Jersey.

On Grand and Subordinate Temples—Jas. L. Pence, of Kentucky; H. D. Williams, of New Jersey; Jno. L. Spencer, of Ohio.

On Constitutions—S. H. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; A. H. Freeman, of New Jersey; W. A. Lynch, of Missouri.

On Appeals—A. W. Cutter, of New Jersey; A. W. Tibbitts, of Ohio; James H. Smith, of Indiana.

On Credentials—S. H. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; A. W. Cutter, of New Jersey; Geo. C. Clouds, of Ohio.

The M. W. T. submitted his annual report, which was appropriately referred.

The M. W. R. then submitted his annual report, which was referred to appropriate committees.

These reports represented the order throughout the entire jurisdiction of the Supreme Council as being in a highly prosperous condition with bright prospects for the future. Many subjects were referred to, which will receive proper attention, as reported from the several committees to which they were referred.

On motion, the Supreme Council adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, the offer of a public reception made by the citizens of New Albany, was accepted. The invitation of the Louisville Temple of Honor and Temperance to visit that Temple last night was also accepted.

The remaining portion of the evening session was spent in receiving reports and suggestions from the Committee on Revisions.

It is the intention of many of the delegates to avail themselves of the low-priced excursion tickets to Mammoth Cave via Glasgow Junction, and visit that great natural curiosity on Friday.

The Campbell Heirs Again.

About one week ago the agents of the Campbell heirs in this city leased two brick cottages on West street, between Grayson and Walnut, to negroes for three years at $12 per month. The houses are owned by John Burke, who lives in Indiana. He had employed an agent here to sell the houses, and the agent of the Campbell heirs obtained the keys under pretense of wishing to purchase. Mr. Burke, upon learning of the transaction, came to this city and brought suit for possession. The suit was decided in his favor yesterday, and acting upon legal advice he forcibly ejected the negroes from the houses and put their furniture into the street. The negroes sued out a warrant in the United States Court, and Burke was arrested by the United States Marshal, but was released upon giving bond. The ejectment of the negroes attracted a large crowd, mostly negroes, to the vicinity of the houses, and a report was circulated that the negroes intended to burn the houses. A large force of police was sent to the scene last evening, who dispersed the crowd.

The Supposed Wife-Murder.

The mysterious affair mentioned in yesterday morning's paper regarding the strange disappearance of a woman (Mrs. Ohnmacht) living in the alley between Clay and Shelby and Main and Market streets, was made clear yesterday morning by the sudden appearance of the supposed murdered woman. It seems that, as stated, there were loud and prolonged screams heard in the house on Saturday night last, and, until yesterday, nothing was known as to the whereabouts of the woman, and the fact of her children being alone after the arrest of their father for cutting Haufnagel made suspicion very strong that the rumor had foundation. On visiting the house yesterday, we learned, through an interpreter, that the woman is of unsound mind and that she frequently leaves her home and stays away from four to five days.

In the case of Ohnmacht for cutting Haufnagel, bail was required in the Police Court yesterday, in the sum of $300, which he failed to furnish, and he went to jail.

☞ The Pittsburg Post warns people of a person calling himself "Major" or "Colonel" D. B. Williams, who is traveling through the South representing himself as one of the editors of the Post.

THE TRIGGER.

First Day of the National Pigeon-Shooting Tournament at Chicago—A Louisvillian Wins the Second Prize.

The grand national pigeon-shooting tournament, under the auspices of the Prairie Shooting Club of Chicago, began at Dexter Park, in that city, on Monday. The prizes contended for were as follows: First prize, value $250, one extra fine gold-mounted, central fire, double-barreled, breech-loading shot-gun, manufactured expressly for this occasion by Messrs. J. H. Foster & Co., Chicago, Illinois; second prize, value $200, one elegant hunting-case gold watch, manufactured by National Watch Company, Elgin, Illinois; third prize, value $50, one English waterproof hunting suit, from J. H. Foster & Co., Chicago.

The shooting was governed by the rules of the Prairie Club, the most important of which are as follows:

All matches shall be shot from H. & T. plunge or lever-traps, the choice of which the referee shall decide by toss. The boundaries shall be eighty yards for single birds, and one hundred yards for double birds, which shall be measured from a point, equidistant from and in a direct line between the two traps, or when more than two traps are used, in a direct line between the center traps. The rise for single birds shall be 21 yards, and for double birds 18 yards.

In single bird-shooting the distance between the traps shall be five yards; in double bird-shooting, when four traps are used, they shall be 2½ yards apart. In case of ties at single birds the distance shall be increased five yards, and shall be shot off at five birds, and this distance shall be maintained until the match is decided. The ties in double bird-shooting, shall be shot off at 21 yards, at five double rises.

Marksmen from all parts of the country had been invited and a large number were present who were cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained by the Prairie Club. Among the strangers present were H. B. Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.; A. H. Bogardus, Elkhart, Ill.; W. B. Hanworth, Quincy, Ill.; N. Doxy, Geneseo, Ill.; D. G. Williams, Davenport, Iowa; H. Cousins, Windsor, Canada West; David Needy, Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Haskins, do.; C. U. Shreve, do.; A. B. Barker, do.; N. Versine, Elkhart, Ind.; G. K. Pheatt, Toledo, O.; H. D. Greenman, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Kleinman, Calumet; N. Bushnell, Galleon, O.; G. M. Ayer, Youngstown, O.; A. E. Faber, Elkhart, Ind.; H. Sherman, Beloit, Wis.; G. H. Lyman, Rockford.

From the Chicago Tribune we take the result of the first day's shooting, as follows:

THE SCORE.

G. H. Lyman.....1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
H. Sherman.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
James John.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
S. Tyrrell.....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—8
A. E. Faber.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8
H. Conly, Jr.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—7
Wm. Chittenden.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—[illegible]
G. M. Ayer.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Bruce Wilson.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
W. H. Fitch.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
N. Bushnell.....0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
A. Kleinman.....0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
H. D. Greenman.....1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
G. K. Pheatt.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
J. Vetrine.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
J. W. Haskins.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—[illegible]
David Needy.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
H. Cousins.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
D. G. Williams.....1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
N. Doxey.....1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
W. B. Hanworth.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
A. H. Bogardus.....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
R. M. Patchen.....1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Charles Kern.....0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—6
W. J. Johnson.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J. B. Foster.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
W. B. Hooker.....1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
M. Heath.....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
W. F. Milligan.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4
D. F. Elston.....1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
P. Blickhahn.....0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—6
P. Schuttler.....0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—6
H. Stisby.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
W. H. Orndorff.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
W. H. Wachter.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Peter Killer.....1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Thomas Stagg.....1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—6
J. F. Whiting.....1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
E. Thomas.....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
R. B. Organ.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8

The number of birds killed out of the 400 was 317, which does not include those struck but not killed or those which fell outside the bounds.

Messrs. Cousins and Hanworth having shot an equal number of birds, they shot again with the following result:

TIES, FIRST PRIZE.

H. Cousins..........0 1 0 0 1—2
W. B. Hanworth..........1 1 1 0 1—4

Mr. Hanworth, of Quincy, Ill., was announced as winner of the first prize.

TIES, SECOND PRIZE.

H. Sherman..........1 1 1 1 0—4
W. H. Fitch..........1 0 0 1 0—2
David Needy..........1 1 1 1 1—5
W. B. Hooker..........1 1 0 1 1—4
A. H. Bogardus..........1 1 1 0 1—4
W. J. Johnson..........0 1 1 1 1—4

Mr. Needy, of Louisville, Ky., won the second prize.

THIRD TIE, THIRD PRIZE.

G. K. Pheatt..........0 0 1 0 0—1
M. Heath..........1 1 1 1 1—5

Mr. Heath, President of the Prairie Club, was awarded the third prize.

TAXES.

The Assessment for the Year 1870.

We are indebted to Mr. A. W. R. Harris, City Assessor, and his gentlemanly assistants, Messrs. George Mulilkin and Joseph Murray, for the following figures in regard to the assessment of taxes for the present year:

ASSESSMENT WESTERN DISTRICT.

City tax	$259,013 18
School tax	84,434 23
School buildings	23,748 95
Sinking Fund	118,808 64
House of Refuge	11,877 59
City Hall	29,526 52
Kentucky river improvement	14,839 08
Sewers, Western district	38,171 38
Sewers, Eastern district	6,319 45
E. & P. R. R.	58,839 71
Shelby Branch R. R.	31,371 97
Streets, First district	1,600 01
Streets, Second district	2,611 73
Streets, Third district	9,858 28
Streets, Fourth district	31,840 25
Streets, Fifth district	24,387 42
Streets, Sixth district	15,147 50
Total	$765,131 31

ASSESSMENT EASTERN DISTRICT.

City tax	$215,014 79
School tax	65,180 70
School buildings	19,569 66
Sinking fund	97,869 14
House of Refuge	9,784 17
City Hall	24,456 58
Kentucky River Improvement	12,226 75
Sewers, Eastern district	28,035 95
Sewers, Western district	8,177 07
Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R.	44,467 05
Shelby Branch R. R.	23,075 35
Streets, First district	11,622 65
Streets, Second district	14,587 60
Streets, Third district	29,393 73
Streets, Fourth district	11,239 08
Streets, Fifth district	1,682 20
Streets, Sixth district	1,318 89
Total	$629,881 18

TOTAL TAX BOTH DISTRICTS.

City tax	$474,027 97
School tax	149,614 93
School buildings	43,318 61
Sinking fund	216,677 78
House of Refuge	21,661 76
City Hall	54,183 10
Kentucky river improvement	27,047 83
Sewers, Eastern district	34,355 60
Sewers, Western district	46,348 95
Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R.	103,306 76
Shelby Branch R. R.	54,947 32
Streets, First district	13,222 66
Streets, Second district	17,478 73
Streets, Third district	37,249 00
Streets, Fourth district	43,080 34
Streets, Fifth district	26,940 31
Streets, Sixth district	19,966 45
Total tax	$1,396,012 49

TAXABLE PROPERTY WESTERN DISTRICT.

Real estate (land)	$18,225,277
Real estate (improvements)	11,236,050
Personal	298,875
Merchandise	5,494,400
Residuary	4,345,600
Total	$39,640,282

TAXABLE PROPERTY EASTERN DISTRICT.

Real estate (land)	$16,060,497
Real estate (improvements)	9,727,633
Personal	330,055
Merchandise	3,328,665
Residuary	1,689,550
Total	$31,166,430
Total taxable property	$70,806,712

JUMPING.

A Louisvillian Writes Thorne a Letter of Advice.

Mr. Frank Thorne, who is to rival the foolhardy feats of the late Sam Patch in jumping from the Niagara suspension bridge, received the following letter from this city a few days since. The writer, although giving good advice, is too modest to give his name. Thorne, it will be remembered, was seriously injured a few days since while practising for his final leap. The Buffalo Express says he is rapidly recovering, and will probably be able to leap into eternity in the presence of an admiring crowd at the appointed time. The following is the letter:

LOUISVILLE, July 26, 1870.

Mr. Frank Thorne:

DEAR SIR: I see you are announced to jump from the Niagara suspension bridge, which I hope is not so in reality. However, as young men often risk their lives, and as you may be in earnest, allow me, although a stranger, still a friend, to suggest that you can maintain an upright position in your perilous descent by using something of the parachute or umbrella or bladder form, which, while it will delay you some in falling, will, if held above your head, keep that end of your body up and perpendicular to your feet, which must strike the water first, or you are a dead man; and if you are cool enough in that trying moment, and even after you enter the water, judiciously to manage and regulate your hold of the parachute, etc., it would prevent your going too deep in the water. A bladder or bladders, inflated with some light gas and attached by very elastic strings, might answer the purpose much better.

Your jump should be made with the greatest care, so as to have your feet down, free, clear and disentangled, to avoid all possibility of accident. In starting down your mad-cap descent would it not be better to be suspended in proper and perfect position with bladders and parachute all rightly adjusted, say one in each hand, and one in your teeth, and one tied to your shoulders, and then be cut loose or cut yourself loose when you felt ready. If allowed to avoid the actual literal jump if your hands were extended and joined above your head, it would reduce the shock and resistance on entering the water, which must be great, even feet foremost.

You cannot be too prudent and watchful in providing against accident and danger.

Yours, truly, A FRIEND.

THE HOG ORDINANCE.

It is Decided to be Unconstitutional by Justice Matlack.

An important decision, affecting the rights of many of our citizens, was rendered yesterday by Esquire Matlack in a suit by Ernest Loop against the city of Louisville. It seems that some days since Loop missed two sows and ten pigs, and on searching for them he found them in one of the hog pounds of the city. He immediately instituted suit for them before Esquire Matlack. The evidence showed that the sows and pigs belonged to Loop; that he kept them in a pen, and it was by no fault of his that they were upon the streets. The city showed that one sow and two of the pigs belonging to plaintiff were found in the streets, and the remainder of plaintiff's hogs were found in the city pounds. The city, through its attorney, relied on the hog ordinance, and the decision of McKee vs. McKee, 8th Ben. Monroe. The plaintiff's attorney contended that the hog ordinance was unconstitutional; that it left the citizen at the mercy of the Chief of Police and his subordinates; and that it was wanting in justice and common sense. The court decides that plaintiff obtain his hogs, and gave judgment also for the value of four hogs belonging to plaintiff that had been sold. Major Buck Allen was counsel for plaintiff, and Judge Barnet for the city.

BASE BALL.

The Valleys and Eagles.

Another drenching rain yesterday afternoon compelled a second postponement of the return game between the Valleys, of Frankfort, and the Eagles, of Louisville. Such was the anxiety to see this game that after the first shower several hundred people went to Cedar Hill, hoping the rain was over, but the heavier clouds that had been gathering soon destroyed all hopes of an opportunity for the players to enter the field. They loitered until after 4 o'clock, when the clubs left the ground, and the money was returned at the gate to all purchasers of tickets.

Reluctant to leave without an opportunity of recovering their lost laurels, and yielding to the solicitations of their friends, the Valleys determined to remain over and try their luck again to-day. We trust the skies will prove propitious, in which case we may look for the largest crowd that has gathered to see the national game this season and a close and interesting game. The playing will commence at three o'clock sharp. The Fourth-street line will run sufficient cars to accommodate any crowd that may attend. Should the weather be fair there will be a large attendance of ladies.

The Lone Stars, of New Orleans, will arrive here to-night, and will play the Eagles at Cedar Hill to-morrow afternoon. The Lone Stars defeated the Union and Empire clubs of St. Louis, and have won a number of good games during their Northern tour. They are entirely confident of defeating the Eagles, but we venture to say that, should they accomplish it, it will only be after a desperate struggle.

Unions vs. Empires.

A close and exciting game was played at St. Louis Monday between the Empires and Unions, being the return game for the championship of the State, the first having been won by the Empires. This time the Unions succeeded by a score of 17 to 12 as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Empire	1	1	0	0	6	1	3	1	0	—12
Union	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	4	5	—17

The Harvards Meet the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—In the game of base ball to-day the Athletics scored 27 and the Harvards 9.

An Old Lady on Base Ball.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

We were interested yesterday in listening to a conversation between an old lady and her little grandson, who were witnessing the Haymaker-Red-Stocking game. It was evidently the first game of base ball the old lady had ever witnessed, while her grandson, a bright lad of about seven years, was thoroughly posted in its intricacies. Grandmother appeared to feel a little ashamed about being a spectator to "such a foolishness," as she frequently stigmatized it, yet she often applied to the boy for information on the subject, which he gave with professional accuracy, employing terms that were hopeless jargon to her evidently, for her usual remark was, "Well, that may be so, but I don't know nothin' about it."

"He's caught him out!" shouted the boy, clapping his hands excitedly, as the left field took in a fly.

"Caught who out?" inquired the old lady, adjusting her spectacles and scrutinizing the ground closely.

"Caught Harry Wright out."

"Well, what was Harry doin' out there if he didn't want to get caught? Why didn't he stay in?"

"The left field caught him out on a fly, gramma."

"Nonsense, Johnny, he couldn't get out on a fly. He might git out on a horse or a mule, but how could he git out on a fly? You better git out yourself, Johnny. I don't understand nothin' 'bout it."

"Bully for Allison!" shouts Johnny again. "He's made a home run."

"Where's his home? What's he want to run home for? Why don't he stay and play it out while he's about it?"

"Look out, now, gramma, George Wright is going to bat."

"Who is he going to bat? Can't the boys play ball without going to batting each other?"

"Ha! ha! He's sent a sky-scraper and made his second base."

"What's he make it of? He made booty fast time runnin', but I didn't see him makin' anything else. Who did he send the sky-scraper to —he sent it to the moon?"

"Sent it to the right field."

"Well, Johnny, I'm glad he didn't send it to the wrong field; but I don't know nothin' 'tall 'bout it."

"Well, there, if Andy Leonard hasn't stole a base."

"Stole a base? Spose he up and stole the base George Wright just made. Well, I've hearn say base ball was dreful demoralizin' and now I know it. They are constantly runnin' each other, they bat and they bawl, they steal bases, and make home runs when they ought to stay and attend to business, and great strappin' fellers are caught out on flies. Come, Johnny, let's go."

RAILROAD STRATEGY.

A Secret Meeting to Purchase the Cumberland-Ohio Railroad.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows from this city. The statements contained in the letter will doubtless be news to our citizens. Diligent inquiry yesterday failed to find a single individual who had been present at the "secret meeting." Does anybody know anything about it?

LOUISVILLE, August 8, 1870.

It is well known to your readers that, during the struggle last winter in Frankfort to get a charter from the Kentucky Legislature adapted to the famous "Ferguson Bill" for a railroad from your city to Chattanooga, Louisville was there with her powerful opposition. The Cincinnati charter was not only defeated, but Louisville obtained a charter to build a road from that city to Chattanooga. Now it so happens that Louisville can not build her road without passing through the counties that have already voted very large subscriptions to the "Cumberland and Ohio railroad," and of which material aid is expected. The recent efforts of the agents of the "Cumberland and Ohio railroad" in your city have stirred up Louisville to such an extent that we are informed that a secret meeting was held in this city last week by a number of her wealthiest and most influential men, and to which the President and Directors of the "Cumberland and Ohio road" were invited, having become a member of the officers of the road were in attendance, and it was proposed that if they would turn over all the franchises and subscriptions to Louisville the city would immediately vote to the road $2,000,000. Should this proposition be agreed to Cincinnati would be entirely cut off and the road built by way of Taylorsville, and the forty-five miles between that town and the Short-line road, giving Cincinnati the connection, would be entirely suspended. The people of Cincinnati should watch these matters closely, and get, if possible, a controlling interest in the Cumberland and Ohio road before it is too late and Cincinnati be again outgeneraled by Louisville.

The Louisville and Jefferson County Annual Fair.

The annual fair of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association will be held on their grounds near this city, commencing Tuesday, September 13th, and continuing five days. The Board of Directors, with great liberality, have made up a handsome premium list, consisting of $10,000 in cash, open to the world. The grounds, buildings, stables, &c., have been put in good order, and stock will receive the best of care. Arrangements for the transportation of stock and passengers at reduced rates have been made with all railroad and packet lines. The liberal premiums will attract visitors from all parts of the country, and the fair will doubtless be the most successful ever held.

Grand Masquerade Ball at Crab Orchard.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the crowning event of the season—a grand masquerade ball—will be given at Crab Orchard Springs on Thursday evening next, August 18th. It will be in every respect a splendid affair, and Messrs. Jones & Fitzhugh will make every effort to render it the most brilliant event of this brilliant season.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, August 10.

Wm. Burk was fined $5 for drunkenness. Frank Hauks, same; fined $5, and bond in $100 for two months required. Lewis Smith and Pat Lang, same; continued. Mike Welsbrod, same; discharged.

W. H. McKnight, stealing surgical instruments from Dr. T. J. Griffiths; sent to grand jury.

John Buckley, assault on Ann King; continued.

Fred. and Polina Baker and Mary Etridge, disorderly; discharged.

John Biancagneli, assaulting his wife; bond in $500 to answer.

John Ohnmacht, cutting John Haufnaegel; bond in $300 to answer.

John Rodie (small boy), stealing $95 from Wm. McNally; sent to House of Refuge.

Thomas Flynn, shooting Ed. Fogarty; continued.

Bettie Miller, alias Thompson, larceny; continued.

John J. Brown, larceny; bond in $200 to answer.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Petition For a Divorce—Drunkenness—Inhuman Cruel Treatment.

Sarah Allerton against John P. Allerton. Sarah Allerton says she married John P. Allerton in 1852, and that for a period of one year he has had, and now has, a confirmed habit of drunkenness, accompanied with the wasting of his estate. During that time he has made no suitable provision for her maintenance. She charges him with within the last six months of cruelly striking and beating her, and attempting great bodily injury to her. By his acts of violence he has exhibited such an ungovernable temper, as to endanger her life, or great bodily injury from remaining with him. She further alleges that during the time of 1860 to 1867 she, in this city, by her own individual labor, accumulated means sufficient to purchase a small stock of goods and established herself in the millinery business, and conducted the business in a profitable and respectable manner. He, during that time, was idle, reckless an extravagant in his manner of living, run in debt and squandered her earnings in a riotous and luxurious living, whereby her business was broken up, and her property was seized and sold to pay his debts. She further avers that during the past year she has by her own exertions accumulated sufficient personal property to establish a boarding-house as a means of livelihood, he, totally disregarding the common decency of humanity, has beaten, bruised, and cruelly wounded her, broken up her business, and driven her boarders from the house. She further says that he will, unless restrained, fraudulently sell, or otherwise dispose of, the residue of her effects. Wherefore she prays that he be restrained from selling, or in any manner disposing of her property and effects *pendente lite* and on final hearing. Also for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, etc., etc.

Order Asked to Stay Execution—The Plaintiff Pleads Unsound Mind.

W. B. Thomas vs. Ed Meglemery and J. J. Sheridan. The plaintiff says that in January, 1870, he became surety on a replevin bond for William White on a judgment rendered against White in a Justice's Court, in favor of H. C. Brown and A. M. Wetherton, which judgment was transferred and assigned to J. J. Sheridan. That at the time of signing this bond plaintiff avers he was not in sound mind, and the same was not his act and deed, therefore he is not responsible for any act that he may have done. He states that execution issued on this bond against White and this plaintiff in July, 1870, and is now in the hands of the Constable, who is unable to collect the same on account of White's insolvency; and he is about to collect of this plaintiff by levy and sale. Meglemery says the collecting of this debt will work him great injury.

He prays, for the reasons, to wit: His incompetency at the time of signing the bond. That an order issue from the court restraining and enjoining the defendants from making the levy and the sale, and the collecting of the debt; and that the bond be set aside and cancelled; and he prays judgment for his costs and all other proper relief.

Order—The Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court will issue an order restraining and enjoining the defendants from proceeding to collect the debt from plaintiff mentioned in the petition upon plaintiff executing bond, according to law, in the sum of $500.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE General Council meets to-night.

COL. W. B. REED, of Hodgensville, is in the city.

THE ordinance warrants will be called in the City Court to-day.

JUDGE H. L. D. GUFFEY, of Butler county, is in the city, a guest of the Louisville Hotel.

MR. WM. BROWN, the general ticket agent at the Louisville Hotel, will start on an excursion East to-day.

THE thermometer ranged as follows yesterday: 7 o'clock a. m., 77; 10 a. m., 80; 12 m., 86; 2 p. m., 80; 4 p. m., 77; 6 p. m., 76.

THE man's name who fell from the roof of Avery's plow factory on Tuesday was Marshall Morse, whose parents reside at New Albany.

THE rain yesterday afternoon extended to Covington on the Short-line railroad and to Lexington on the Louisville and Lexington railroad.

A COUPLE of negro wenches engaged in a hand-to-hand fight on Seventh street, between Jefferson and Green, yesterday, about a sable lover.

THE French residents of this city are taking steps to raise means for the alleviation of the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the French army.

PRIEST MOORMAN, a young gentleman of Owensboro, passed through the city yesterday for Annapolis, Maryland, where he expects to enter the Naval Academy.

A VAGABOND negro woman was arrested in the West End, and lodged in the station-house last night, for stealing a rag from another negro woman, which the latter claimed to be a dress.

THE jail was occupied by the following fresh guests last night: Ellen Rore, white, and Mary Black, black, for fighting; Emma Jones, disorderly; Mary Brown and Joseph Ditman for drunkenness.

COL. ROBT. A. JOHNSON, of this city, late of the C. S. A., is not a candidate for the office of Custom House Appraiser under the new Port of Entry bill. It is altogether a different person who aspires to that position.

THE Board of Trustees of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd have published a historical sketch of the institution for the benefit of the orphans under its care. The price is only fifty cents, and every friend of the fatherless should purchase one.

A FATHERLESS boy named John Rodie, whose mother is blind, was before the Police Court yesterday morning charged with stealing $95 from Wm. McNally. The proof was clear against him, and an order was made by the court sending him to the House of Refuge.

POLICE STATION NO. 2 had the following guests last night: Hiram Fields, for cruelty to animals; Martha Cassady, stealing three hogs from Ninth-street pound; Kate Nelligan, quite drunk; L. Lewis, distributing obscene advertisements, and Andy Phillips for indecent exposure.

DEPUTY United States Marshal Jackson arrived from Butler and Ohio counties yesterday, bringing with him Presley Gidcomb and J. W. Mason, of Butler county, and Samuel Sowders, of Ohio, for dealing in illicit whisky. Also Richard A. Simmons for shooting at a negro in Logan county. They are to have an examination before Commissioner Beatty to-day.

THE Philadelphia Ledger says: "A Western paper gives an interesting account of a tradesman living in Louisville, Ky., who is the only surviving nephew and heir of the Earl of Llewellyn, an English nobleman, now in his 98th year. The story is told with many romantic particulars, but, unfortunately for its truth, there is no such title in existence as that of the Earldom of Llewellyn."

JOHN BUCKLEY, who was in company with Edward Fogarty when he was shot by Thos. Flynn, at the saloon of the latter on Thirteenth and Portland avenue, on Tuesday, says that the money to pay for the drinks was laid upon the counter when they were ordered, and that no bowlders were thrown by any of the Fogarty party. The wounded man, we understand, is lying in a very critical condition.

LOUISVILLE Temple of Honor and Temperance met last-night, at which the delegates to the Supreme Council of the Order were in attendance. Interesting speeches were made, with happy effects, by Joseph Wodsworth, of Ohio; A. H. Sembower, of Pennsylvania; A. W. Tibbitts, of Ohio; Geo. G. Clouds, of Ohio; Aug. W. Cutler, of New Jersey; Geo. Turner, of Philadelphia. The attendance was large. Messrs. Lewis Besche and Patrick Clark were initiated.

A COUPLE of negro boys were arrested by the police yesterday for stealing thirteen hogs in Frogtown. Capt. Jenkins, Chief of Police, says that when they were brought into his office they were so frightened that they turned white, and at last accounts were in that condition. Any of the sons of Africa who are tired of their color have only to steal thirteen hogs, get arrested by the police and be taken before the Chief, to be made as white as the ones noted above.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Measures to Receive the Taxes Due the School Fund Under Section Eighty of the New Charter—A New School Building, etc.

The School Board met in extra session last night, with Mr. John S. Carpenter in the chair. The Secretary called the roll, read the minutes of the last meeting, and a long report from a special committee accompanied by the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney of the Board of Trustees, when applied to by the officers of the Board, to give advice upon all legal questions of interest to the Board; to conduct all legal cases in which the Board is concerned; to examine and report upon the property; to attend to the interests of the Board regarding escheated property, the lines in the City Court, and generally in legal matters; and for compensation he shall be allowed twenty-five per centum of all escheated property he may recover and twenty-five per centum of all the net proceeds of the Board from the City Court, and be shall receive no other compensation, except by special provision of the Board. Any former action of the Board in conflict with this rule is hereby annulled.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the public schools of the city of Louisville request the General Council of said city to appoint a committee to confer with a committee composed of five members of said Board of Trustees in regard to the requirement of the city charter as to the character of property which should be assessed for taxation in said city for school purposes.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Board be directed to transmit to the Mayor of Louisville and the President of each board of the General Council of said city a copy of the above resolution, with a request for immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be directed to appoint a committee of five members (including himself as chairman), which committee of conference, with a similar committee have requested to be appointed by the General Council of the city of Louisville, to learn and determine whether or not said General Council can or will compel the assessor of said city to assess merchandise for taxation, as the charter requires.

Resolved, That in the event said committee may determine that the General Council can not or will not compel said assessor to perform his duty in the premises, then the said committee be and they are hereby authorized and instructed, through the attorney of this Board, to take such steps as may be necessary to secure to the school fund the taxes referred to in section 80 of the new charter of the city of Louisville, and if the attorney should deem it necessary, that he be and is hereby authorized to employ one lawyer to act with him to enforce the rights of the public schools in the premises; that the said attorney be and he is hereby authorized to contract with such lawyer as he may employ for a fee not to exceed a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of taxes which may be recovered, through such proceedings as may be instituted by them on behalf of this Board; said sum of 5 per cent. to be equally divided between the attorney of this board and such other lawyer as may be employed by him, under this resolution, the same to be received by them in full compensation for their services in securing to this board the rights in these resolutions and the accompanying report mentioned.

In conjunction with the above, Mr. Kinney presented the following:

Resolved, That the special committee on merchandise tax, in conjunction with the attorney of the Board, be also authorized and instructed to take whatever steps that they deem necessary to recover from the City Treasury the back school taxes paid into said City Treasury, and not refunded to the Treasurer of this Board. Adopted.

Dr. Yandell objected to the resolution in the above series regarding the employ of an extra lawyer, saying in cutting a stone from a man's bladder that he did not require pay from the patient for the assistance he hired.

Major Kinney wanted to know how it was about the broken arm case of Judge Jerre Black (laughter), which seemed to perplex the doctor.

Mr. Kinney presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Clark, the architect who drew the plan and specifications for the school-house on Kentucky street, between Sixteenth and Gaulbert streets, be, and he hereby is, authorized to close a contract with W. H. Muscroft for building the same, at and for the sum of $5,480, contracting for the usual payment during the progress of the work, and for furnishing the same for occupation by this board on or before the 1st day of December, 1870.

A resolution, naming the duties of the carpenter or repairer of public schools, was read, which allowed him $3 50 per day, and adopted.

A motion was made to raise the salary of Prof. Hamel, of the Female High School, to $1,500, which prevailed.

A communication from Hon. Lafe Joseph, attorney for the board, expressing the belief that the Daniel Smith and Downs & Dulaney property had clear titles, was read.

A long argument was then entered into regarding the kind of books to be used in the public schools during the incoming scholastic year, during which a long communication from Prof. McDonald, of the Male High School, was read and referred to the Committee on Course of Study.

Mr. Bohne, from the Tenth ward, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, By the unanimous vote of this Board, under date July 11th last, it was resolved to suspend the certificates of German teachers and order a re-examination; and whereas, that examination was ordered by the German committee conjointly with the Committee on Examination, to take place on the 8th inst.; and whereas, at said examination, Chas. Kothe, who now holds a principal German teacher's certificate, failed to pass, and by his answers to questions proposed to him ridiculed the action of the Committee on German and on Examination, thereby knowingly insulting the Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That notice be immediately given to said Chas. Kothe that, after the expiration of fourteen days from this date, his services will be no longer required in the Madison-street school.

The above resolution was argued at some length, when Mr. Kinney moved that it go to the Committee on Grievances, which prevailed.

Dr. F. C. Leiber, of the Committee on German, submitted a report on the duties of German teachers, which was adopted.

The Committee on Rules reported against establishing a teachers' institute, Mr. Kinney dissenting.

Dr. Scott then offered the following:

Resolved, That the officers of the Board, and principals of the high schools, and the chairmen of committees, and in their absence the next in order upon the committees be requested to hand in their annual reports to the Secretary by Monday, the 15th inst., so that the annual report of the board may be published before the opening of the schools.

A motion was then made to adjourn and meet next Monday night, which prevailed.

CUBA.

Progress of the Rebellion.

NEW YORK, Aug 10.—The World's Havana correspondent writes of continued skirmishing in the eastern department between the Cubans and the Spanish, in which the latter are usually worsted. In other sections of the island inactivity prevails. The authorities continue to execute captured Cubans, while the cholera and yellow fever continue to execute Spanish strangers.

Another Wife Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Richard Arnold, from jealousy, shot his wife to-day, and then himself. Both will die.

CITY FEATURES.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 149 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ A distillery located at Fisherville, thirteen miles from the city, will be sold at auction to-day by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 149 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Clothes-Wringers.

Clothes-wringers repaired and new rolls attached, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 113 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 149 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Ladies—Something New!

Go and see the new Empress Shoe-heel at Peckenpaugh & Jackson's, 83½ Market street, below Third.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Travelers!

You should examine the air-pillows, bath-tubs, combs, brushes, tourists' hand-mirrors, emollients, umbrellas, satchels, etc., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

Physicians and Druggists,

your attention is called to the air-beds and pillows, water-beds, elastic stockings; large assortment of syringes, nipples, feeding-bottles, bandage seem, nursery sheeting, etc., very cheap, wholesale and retail, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

Infants.

Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup. See advertisement in another column.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c. &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Democratic Convention in Christian County.

At a convention of the Democratic party of Christian county, held at the Court House in Hopkinsville, on Monday, August 8th, 1870, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Democratic Executive Committee, on motion of Dr. J. H. M'cosley, Col. L. A. Sypert was called to the chair and W. A. McCormick appointed Secretary. The convention adopted as a basis of representation the Seymour and Blair vote, giving one vote for every 15 and fraction over 10; and upon motion the convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Congress at the approaching election in November. Col. J. W. McPherson and Capt. Samuel F. McKee being in nomination, on call of the precincts the vote stood for J. W. McPherson 44, for McKee 6. Upon motion, Col. J. W. McPherson was declared the unanimous choice of the convention of Christian; whereupon the following resolutions were introduced by Rufus Reeves, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Colonel J. W. McPherson possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which would render him a faithful and efficient representative in the halls of Congress; and placing full and implicit confidence in his integrity and ability and tried devotion to the Democratic party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Colonel J. W. McPherson is the unanimous choice of Christian county for Congress at the ensuing election, and we take pleasure in recommending him and presenting his name to the people of the Second Congressional District.

Resolved, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates to the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and are instructed to cast the vote of this county for the said J. W. McPherson, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Convention, to-wit:

Colonel L. A. Sypert, J. P. Ritter, E. M. Buckner, Dr. J. C. Whitlock, J. M. Dodd, A. J. Fuqua, A. G. Caruth, J. F. Foard, Rice Dulin, I. F. Ellis, G. A. Champlin, Dr. E. S. Stuart, B. E. Randolph, Hunter Wood, J. P. Campbell, Dr. O. Newland, E. B. Faulkner, Dr. J. H. Woosley, Geo. W. Lander, Dr. J. O'Brien, Charles Baker, Wm. Radford, W. Henry, James Coleman, A. G. Moore, George Embry, C. D. Bell, Chas. Radford, Claborn West, W. A. McCormick, Fred Rowden, James M Clark, Thomas Green.

On motion the convention adjourned.

L. A. SYPERT, Chairman.

W. A. MCCORMICK, Secretary.

Additional Election Returns.

RUSSELL COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

JAMESTOWN, Aug. 6, 1870.—County Judge—S. P. Collins, Dem., 553; Wm. M. Green, Ind. and Rad., 412.

Sheriff—Reuben Payne, Dem., 667; Wm. Wade, Rad., 304.

County Clerk—A. P. Simpson, Dem., 531; James Willingly, Rad., 458.

County Attorney—W. S. Stone, Dem., 477; J. A. Williams, Ind., 310.

Jailer—J. G. Schell, Dem., 343; C. R. Coffey, Rad., 529; Thomas Bare, Ind., 51.

Assessor—George Moore, Dem., 497; F. G. Coffey, 443.

Surveyor—Cavil Hopper, Dem., 502.

Coroner—Andrew Coffey, Dem., 475; Thomas Lucas, Rad., 90.

RUSSELL DEMOCRAT.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, August 10.—Below I give some additional official returns from the First Appellate District, viz:

	Lindsay.	Williams.
McCracken	1,156	566
Graves	1,718	520
Marshall	961	213

W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary of State.

ST. LOUIS.

What the President is Doing There—A Shippers' Protective Association.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—President Grant and party arrived here late last night, and are stopping with Wm. H. Benton, a wealthy citizen, whose fine residence in Lucas Place was tendered to the use of the party. He spent a quiet day transacting private business, and this evening went to South St. Louis. He will probably meet the merchants on 'Change to-morrow, he having been invited to do so by a committee appointed by the President of the Merchants' Exchange. To-morrow evening he will be waited on by a committee of prominent Irishmen, who will solicit the pardon of Gen. O'Niel and other Irishmen now in prison for violation of the neutrality laws. The President goes to Chicago on Saturday.

A considerable number of millers and shippers of this city have taken preliminary steps to organize an association to secure a low and uniform rate of railroad freight to the East and South, and protect themselves against the arbitrary action on part of the railroad companies. Much interest is felt in the movement, and the association promises to be very strong in point of numbers.

CINCINNATI.

Arrangements for the Industrial Exposition—An Inebriate's Death—Archbishop Purcell, &c.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Arrangements for the great Industrial Exposition, to commence September 21st, are approaching completion. Railroads concentrating here are carrying goods for the exhibition at half fare, and special arrangements are made with many distant roads, among them the Union Pacific. Over 50,000 feet of floor space have already been engaged.

Patrick Dunn, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped from the third story to the pavement last night, killing himself.

Archbishop Purcell will reach home on Friday afternoon. The Catholics are preparing for an appropriate reception.

Maggie Quinn tried to poison herself this morning but failed.

Terrible Accident on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

DENVER, COL., Aug. 10.—A terrible accident occurred at the west end of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad track last night. A heavily loaded iron train getting beyond the control of the men, in consequence of the iron clogging the brakes, ran into the rear end of a boarding train, demolishing the rear cars and crushing the end of a sleeping coach. Six persons were killed and six or eight wounded. The killed, as far as ascertained, were Mexicans, who were sleeping under the train. The accident was immediately reported by telegraph, and three physicians started from Denver on a special train to take care of the wounded. At ten o'clock this forenoon the track was reported cleared and work resumed. The engineer and fireman of the iron train are reported to have fled.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The river fell 10 inches to-day; 9 feet 9 inches water in the channel. Weather showery; cooler this evening.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—River falling, with four feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and hot. The Ella Hughes left for Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.—Port list—Tom Rees, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 7 a. m.; City of Alton, Memphis to St. Louis, 9; Burkesville, Nashville packet, noon; Sam Brown, 8a. Louis to Louisville, 5 p. m.; Mollie Able, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7; Mary Miller, Evansville packet, 8. River stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 80.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Cornelia, Omaha; Pauline Carroll and Olive Branch, New Orleans; Turner, Omaha; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Friendship, Cincinnati; Sam Brown, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Minneapolis, St. Paul; Bon Accord, Metropolis; Lewis, Kansas City; Grand Tower, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Argonaut, Evansville; St. Johns, Quincy; Sam Brown, Cincinnati. River still swelling slowly. Weather clear. Mercury 83. Another heavy rain this morning.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 90. River rising slowly. Departed—Bismarck, Shannon and Belle Vernon, New Orleans; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Wauanita, Cincinnati; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.

NEW YORK.

Departure of Jefferson Davis—U. S. Bonds Abroad—Arrival of Archbishop Purcell.

Latest Developments in the Nathan Murder.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

MORTUARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—There were thirty-five cases of relapsing fever in this city last week, and also five cases of small-pox. The record of mortality in this city during the past six weeks, as compared with that of the corresponding six weeks in 1869, shows that the number of deaths this summer have exceeded those of the same period last year by 1,215, being an average increase of 200 deaths per week. The total deaths from July 31 to August 7, 1869, were 3,826, and during the same week this year 5,041. The unusual heat is the cause of this terrible increase in mortality.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL,

of Cincinnati, who arrived to-day, was welcomed by deputations of clergymen, among whom were Bishop Stublie, of Covington, and several Roman Catholic priests of Cincinnati. The Archbishop is in excellent health.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

sailed to-day on the Russia.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The investigation in the Nathan murder case to-day was uninteresting. Fred'k Nathan, during the testimony of Mrs. Kelley, the housekeeper, was frequently referred to, indicating a latent suspicion in the minds of the jury that he may know more of the murder than he may choose to tell. He will probably be examined to-morrow. Thomas Dumphy, an attorney, was arrested to-day on suspicion, as he had talked freely about the murder. There seems to be little ground for the proceeding. The man arrested at the navy yard is one John Miller. He is confined in the Rockland county jail. He came here recently from California, and says that on the night of the murder he was at the house of Mr. Gingerlein, five miles from Fordham, and that he never saw Nathan but once, and that was seven years ago. The detectives believe him insane.

SHERIDAN NOT TO DIE.

The commutation of Sheridan's sentence has been received.

A bridge of the Erie railroad, 191 miles from Jersey City, was burned last night, occasioning a delay of trains and the transfer of mails and passengers.

HOTEL PRICES.

The Astor is the second hotel to reduce prices to four dollars per day.

A MYSTERY.

A large number of bones were discovered by workmen digging a ditch in City Hall Park to-day, supposed victims of the cholera in 1832.

COUNTERFEIT TENS

on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie are circulating.

A CORNER

in United States bonds of '62 was reported made in Paris on Tuesday. The German bankers bought them freely on Monday at 94, the Paris speculators selling short in large amounts. When a delivery was called for on Tuesday evening the price was 101¼.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—P. M.

The feeling in Wall street has improved in sympathy with a better tone in the London markets. The improvement at London, however, may perhaps be regarded less as effecting any strengthening of confidence connected with the general European situation, than as indicating a feeling that the signing of the alliance guaranteeing Belgium neutrality, protects England against being drawn into the struggle.

The gold market is weak; opened at 118, declined to 115¾@116¾ on the advance of our bonds in London and reports of another Prussian victory, and of a revolution in Paris. The carrying rates were 2 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $80,000,000, and the exports $1,023,000.

The Treasurer sold $1,000,000 gold at 117 6-100 @117 30-100.

The money market is easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is higher; held at 9¾@9⅞, and 1 per cent more for sight bills.

Government bonds are firm and about ½ per cent better. The chief demand is from German bankers on speculation, but in moderate amounts. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114⅛@114¼
Coupons of '62	111⅞@111⅞
Coupons of '64	111⅛@111⅜
Coupons of '65	111⅜@111½
Do new	109¾@110
Coupons of '67	110⅛@
Coupons of '68	110 @110½
Ten-forties	107⅛@107⅜
Currency 6's	111¼@111⅜

State bonds are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90 @	Old Virg'a	60 @
Old Tenn	62¾@	Old N. Car	48½@
New Tenn	61 @	New N. Car	29 @

Stock market is buoyant in sympathy with the prospect of the meeting of the representatives of the trunk roads, now being held at Saratoga, agreeing on a settlement of the rates of freight upon the basis in force before the competition lately introduced. The rise of to-day is equal to 1@2 per cent advance. The most marked were in New York Central, Lake Shore and Wabash, which shares were the leading features. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	61	Illinois Central	132
Cumberland	30	Pittsburg	106
Western U. Tel	36	Northwestern	82¼
Quicksilver	6	Do preferred	86¾
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	114¼
Do preferred	9¼	N. Jersey Cen't	107
Adams Express	68½	St. Paul	61½
Wells & Fargo	14	Do preferred	77½
American Ex	44	Tol. & Wabash	54
U. S. Express	44	Do preferred	72
Pacific Mail	38¾	Fort Wayne	95
N. Y. Cent'l, con	95	Terre Haute	25
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	91¼	Do preferred	53
Erie	22	Chi. & Alton	117½
Erie preferred	41	Do preferred	117¼
Harlem	134½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	34
Do preferred	134	Hartf'd & Erie	3
Reading	98	St. Joseph pref'd	115
Mich. Central	100	C. C. & I. C	118½
Lake Shore	94		

Copper at Boston—Calumet —; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 3; Quincy 18.

Sub-treasury balance, gold..........$99,777,181
Do. do. do. currency..........15,387,258

OHIO.

Proceedings of the State Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—The Republican State Convention met in the Opera House at 11 o'clock this morning. The attendance was quite large. Gen. B. F. Potts was elected temporary Chairman, and W. T. Bascom Secretary.

At the afternoon session Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, was elected permanent President, and A. T. Brinsmaid, of Cleveland, permanent Secretary. Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation; Judge Geo. W. McIlvaine for Supreme Judge; Gen. Wm. T. Wilson for Comptroller of the Treasury, and Phillip V. Herning for a member of the Board of Public Works.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That we adhere with undiminished confidence and pride to the party that, by its wisdom and courage, preserved the union of the republic and established liberty and equality. We believe that by the continued ascendency of the Republican party will be secured the blessings of free government; that it is the safeguard of the constitution, the promoter of education, order, industry, thrift, universal freedom and equal rights.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the success of the present administration, which has, without increase of taxation, reduced the national debt over one hundred and sixty millions of dollars by an honest and economical collection of the revenue and a large reduction of the expenses of the government, and we especially congratulate the country on the fact that this policy has made it possible to reduce the internal revenue and tariff duties eighty millions of dollars, thus relieving the people of burdens to this extent without imperiling the national faith or honor.

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue is indispensible, and should be so adjusted as to be the least prejudicial to the industrial and producing interests of every class or section, and securing to the home producer a fair competition against foreign producers.

Resolved, That a change of our navigation laws so as to admit the registration of vessels purchased abroad is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that such action would again give to our plundered commerce the supremacy of the seas.

Resolved, That the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies is unqualifiedly condemned.

Resolved, That adhering to our traditional policy of neutrality the American people look with profound indifference upon any European controversy regarding dynastic interests merely, and are concerned in the present struggle between Germany and France only so far as the same involves the great principles of liberty and which we remember that the great uprising of 1848 failed of success mainly for want of Germanic union; that during our recent national trial the people of Germany supported our cause with their sympathy and material aid, while the armies of France were endeavoring to subvert a republic on this continent and establish in its stead an imperial throne, we cannot refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present heroic efforts of the Germans to defend their national unity.

The last resolution was greeted with great applause and all were unanimously adopted.

NASHVILLE.

A Painter Falls from a Scaffold—Meeting of Stockholders.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 10.—Reuben Book, a painter, fell from a scaffold at the Second Baptist church to-day and was mortally hurt.

The meeting of stockholders of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway, for the election of directors, took place here to-day. The old board and officers will be re-elected.

Sad Accident in Canada.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—The market boat was sunk yesterday by a schooner, and twelve women and children were drowned.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
9:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:25 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

6:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
3:05 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:05 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		2:50 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is doing a heavy freight business. Yesterday one hundred and one loaded cars were forwarded and eighty-one received.

On the first inst., Mr. John T. Flynn, so long connected with the Memphis and Louisville railroad line, was promoted from the office of freight and ticket agent at Humboldt, to that of general freight agent, with headquarters at Memphis.

Six handsome box cars were shipped from the Ohio Falls Car works yesterday for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. The car works also have an order for a large shipment of cars for the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

All the "yard men" employed by the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad at Terre Haute, were discharged Monday afternoon, and their places filled by strangers. The cause for this radical change could not be ascertained, says the Express.

Mr. W. L. Van Nest, general traveling agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, is in the city. He reports a large hotel in course of construction at Atlanta to be called the H. I. Kimball, Esq. Hotel, in honor of the Assistant Superintendent of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company. A very pretty name for a hotel leaving out the H. I. and Esq.

Mr. Poor's manual of the railroads of the United States for 1870–71 presents complete information concerning the railroads of the United States, and from it we gather the following table of mileage in each of the Southern States:

	1860.	1866.	1867.	1869.
Virginia	1379	1401	1464	1483
North Carolina	937	984	1012	1130
South Carolina	973	1007	1007	1101
Georgia	1420	1440	1540	1653
Florida	402	416	446	446
Alabama	743	805	851	1081
Mississippi	862	898	898	990
Louisiana	335	375	335	375
Texas	307	465	513	583
Kentucky	534	567	635	852
Tennessee	1253	1296	1358	1451
Arkansas	38	38	38	128
Southern States	9182	9632	10126	11272

From this it appears that there has been an increase of 2,020 miles of road in the Southwestern States during the ten years ending 1869, or a gain of twenty-one per cent. The year 1870 will doubtless show an increase of about 100 miles. The ratio of mileage of road already constructed to the area is one to sixty-six. Mr. Poor assumes that the construction of railroads in the South will continue till the mileage shall reach three times its present number, or 35,000 miles. Georgia surpasses all her Southern sisters in the extent of her railways, and Louisiana stands next to the lowest on the list, having only 375 miles.

A Historical Parallel.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Although parallel is not proof, historic parallels must afford nearly all the basis possible to modern prophecy. A little less than two hundred years ago, the armies of France, under the lead of one of the most illustrious masters of the art of war, the Great Conde, were opposed to those of Germany under Montecuculi, in very nearly the same locality as the present theater of operations, and raised the sieges of Haguenau and Saverne. But the Great Conde, although anxious by giving him experience on the field to advance the fortunes of his son, the Prince de Bourbon, who accompanied him, nevertheless, upon finding himself a sufferer from the tortures of gout, was compelled to admit that the pangs of that disease unfitted him for the conduct of a war. He withdrew into retirement at Chantilly; and while he nursed his gout, the Germans drove the French back across the Rhine, and thenceforward the fortunes of war ceased to favor France.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cotton, the market is quiet and steady, with sales of [illegible] bales at 19½c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour [illegible] bbls; the market is dull, irregular and unsettled and 10@15c lower, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for superfine Western and State; [illegible] for extra Western and State; [illegible] for good to choice do; [illegible] for white wheat Western extra; [illegible] for extra Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis. [illegible] Wheat [illegible] and [illegible] lower, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for No 2 spring; [illegible] for winter red Western; [illegible] for new amber Ohio. Rye is quiet. Barley [illegible]. Corn [illegible] lower, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for new mixed Western, and [illegible] for Western yellow. Oats [illegible]. [illegible] Pork is heavy and lower, with sales of [illegible] at [illegible] for new mess; [illegible] for prime mess. Beef [illegible]. Cut meats are dull. Lard is heavy and lower, with sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for steam, and [illegible] for kettle rendered; also sales of 750 tc for August and September at [illegible]. Butter is steady at 20@30c for Western. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7@14½c. Freights to Liverpool are lower: wheat 8½d.

Metals—Sheathing copper is steady at $30. Ingot copper is nominal at 20c for Baltimore, cash, and 20½@21c for Lake Superior and Detroit. Pig iron is firm at $29 50@$37 for Scotch; American is in moderate request at $33@35. Bar iron is quiet and steady at $73 for refined English and American. Sheet iron is steady at 11½@11¾c, gold, for Russia. Nails are very firm at 4½c for cut, 5½@6c for clinch and 22@29c for horse-shoe.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour market closed dull and 10@15c lower. Wheat is very dull and nominally 1@2c lower, with scarcely any export demand. Rye is nominally unchanged. Oats are lower and dull at 50@51c for Western and 60@66c for new and old Ohio. Corn is dull and heavy at 90@92c for new mixed Western. Pork is nominal. Beef is steady, with a moderate demand. Cut meats are dull and unchanged. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand. Lard is dull and drooping. Eggs are in fair request at 20@21c.

Exports for the week were $3,759,743, including 33,046 bbls of flour, 435,969 bush of wheat, 13,418 bush corn, 250 bush of oats, 3,616 bbls of pork, 565 tierces of beef, 895,180 lbs of cut meats, 81,190 lbs of butter, 555, 817 lbs of lard, and 3,421,116 lbs of cheese.

DRY GOODS—There is less animation in this branch of business to-day, but the market, nevertheless, is steady at previous rates. In domestic woolen shawls there is a fair business doing at the annexed quotations: for Waterloo James royal L. Shawls, No 12, 73 by 144-inch, assorted high colors, $7 50; No 18, 54 by 108-inch do $4 25; do 47 by 47-inch, assorted, $1 35; do 40 by 40-inch $1 12½; do 35 by 35-inch do 87½c; No 17, 67 by 135-inch, high colored, $5 75, and 62 by 124-inch do $4 00.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Exchange unchanged. Flour, the market is dull and 20@25c lower. Wheat, the market is active in options and 4@4½c lower; cash lots are dull and partially and 6@8c lower, closing at $1 07½@1 08 for regular and $1 10@1 11 for seller the last half of August for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Corn, the market is weak and 5c lower, closing at 69½c for No 2; this afternoon 70½@71c for seller last half August was asked. Oats, the market is active but 2c lower, closing dull at 39½@39¾c. Rye, the market is dull and 5c lower: 75c for No 2. Barley, market is strong at $1 11 @1 12 for No 2. Highwines are quiet, closing dull at 84½c for iron-bound. Provisions are dull and easier at $29 for mess pork; 16@16½c for lard; 15c for shoulders. Hogs, the market is quiet at $8 00@9 90 for common to choice smooth. Cattle, the market is fairly active at $3 50@8 25 for Texans to extra smooth shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,129 bbls of flour, 83,555 bush wheat, 98,457 bush corn, 52,439 bush oats, 3,595 bush rye, 4,000 bush barley; 1,285 hogs. Shipments: 4,343 bbls of flour, 41,390 bush wheat, 116,511 bush corn, 50,379 bush oats, 350 bush rye, 2,893 hogs. Freights are quiet and a shade firmer.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Tobacco, the market is active but prices are unchanged. Hemp, rope and bagging are unchanged. Flour, buyers stood off and scarcely anything was done. Wheat, the market is dull at $1 15@1 20 for No 3 fall; $1 25@1 27½ for No 2 do; $1 30@1 40 for choice. Corn, the market is dull and prices are easier; choice mixed and yellow 80@85c; white 88 @92c. Oats, the market is dull at 41@43c for mixed and 44@45c for white. Barley is quiet, at 90c@$1 for choice spring and $1 25 for winter. Rye, there was nothing done. Highwines are steady at 87c. Groceries are quiet and there is but little doing; sugar 12¾ @13c for prime to choice Louisiana; coffee 16@18¼c for Rio. [illegible] Mess pork is dull and lower at $30@30 50. Dry-salt meats are held at 13¾c for shoulders; 16¾c for clear rib packed. Bacon shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 18c, and clear sides 18¼@19c. Lard is dull at 16c for prime steam. Cattle, the market is unchanged at 4@7½c for fair to choice. Hogs are in good demand at 8¼@9½c. Receipts of flour 2,100 bbls, wheat 31,700 bush, corn 7,200 bush, oats 17,300 bush, barley 600 bush.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Flour, the market is very dull; family $5 50@6 60. Wheat is unsettled; No 1 red sold at $1 20; No 2 is held at $1 15. Corn, the market is dull and prices are declining; 80@85c were the closing rates. Oats are dull and scarce. Rye is dull at 83@85c. Barley $1@1 10. Cotton, the market is unchanged; middling 19¼c. Whisky sol at 88c, and the market is dull at that. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal at $30. Lard sold at 16¾c to a limited extent. Bulk meats are dull: shoulders are held at 13¼c, and sides at 15¾c; no sales. Bacon is quiet, with a moderate jobbing demand; shoulders 14¾c; sides 17¼c and 18¼c for clear rib and clear; sugar-cured hams 23@24c. Butter is scarce and higher at 28@30c. Eggs are dull at 18c for packed. Cheese is dull at $11@12½. Lard oil $1 00. Groceries are unchanged and quiet. Gold 116¼ buying. Exchange is dull at ¼@1-10 discount buying.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—Crude petroleum is more active; 9¾c is offered for on the spot or August; sales of 3,000 bbls, seller 60 days, at 9¾c; 3,000 bbls, seller 60 days, at 9¾c; 5,000 bbls, seller last 3 months, at 9c; 4,000 bbls, buyer last 5 months, at 9c. Refined is unsettled; 29½@30c is offered and asked for August; September 29¼c; September to December 29c bid; sales of 2,000 bbls for August at 29¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton, no price; sales of 100 bales; receipts 39 bales; exports 1,318 bales; stock on hand 25,888 bales. Flour is dull; superfine $5 50 @5 75; double extra $6 50@6 75; triple extra $6 75@7 00. Corn is quiet at 90c@$1 00. Oats 60c. Bran $1 05. Hay $22@28. Lard 17½@18c. Sugar, prime 12c. Molasses 75c. Whisky $1 00@1 05. Coffee, prime 17½@17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Flour, there is an improved demand; extra family at [illegible] for spring wheat $6 75. Wheat is dull and drooping; new Indiana and [illegible]

Ohio $1 [illegible]. Rye sells at $1 [illegible] for old and $1 [illegible] for new. Corn is very dull; yellow $1 [illegible]; mixed Western [illegible]. Oats are dull. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky [illegible].

[illegible], Aug. 10.—Cotton, the market is stiff; low middling [illegible]; middling [illegible]; sales [illegible] bales. Flour, the market is steady at [illegible]. Corn is [illegible]. Oats are heavy at [illegible]. Hay is steady at [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Flour is quiet but steady. Wheat, the market is unchanged. Corn, white $1 [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard is quiet at [illegible]. Whisky is dull at $1 [illegible].

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Aug. 10.—Hogs, the arrivals are heavy; the best heavy are selling at [illegible] to medium [illegible]; light at [illegible]. Cattle run heavy; common are plenty; the best fat selling at 7¼@8c; common [illegible]; the best stock [illegible] at 5¼@6c, and common to fair [illegible].

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Cattle, the market opened moderately active, and the sales reached 180 cars; receipts [illegible]; the market was steady for stock of good quality and met with ready sale; Kentucky steers brought from $5 [illegible] down to $8 [illegible]; [illegible] good Ohio cattle sold at $5 25, and Indiana and Illinois at $4 [illegible] for thin and $6 [illegible]; for extra good; [illegible]. Hogs, the receipts [illegible]; the market was not fully opened, and the indications are that prices are fully sustained. Hogs are firm, but there is no great activity and prices are stationary in the absence of operations.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LAND—1,000 acres of heavily timbered land, situated 15 miles south of Louisville, near the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Will sell on easy terms or take city property or a stock of goods in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 203 West Market st. aug dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—One of the finest tracts of land in Central Missouri, well improved, plenty of fine water and timber; will be sold very low, or exchanged for good city property. Inquire of Messrs. ISAACS & JULIAN, 116 West Jefferson st. jy26dlm

FOR SALE—BEARGRASS LAND—120 acres No. 1 garden or dairy land, in lots to suit purchasers, about 2½ miles from Broadway on the Poplar Level pike (branch of Shelby-street pike); also 67 acres of timbered land, 6 miles from the city on said pike. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. W. L. PRATHER. aul dt4*

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid Ohio river farm, situated five miles below Hawesville, Kentucky, and opposite Tell City, Indiana, containing 300 acres, 150 acres in cultivation, 50 acres in woodland, 100 acres of deadening. The improvements are a nice cottage of two rooms, log house of three rooms, kitchen, with cellar; good stable, barns, smoke and chicken-house. Apply to W. Hyatt, at J. T. Murphy & Co's. coal office, No. 121 Third street, or Louisville, Ky. jy31 dlm

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOGAN COUNTY FARM—250 acres on Red river—120 acres cleared and under cultivation—one-fourth of a mile from Orendorff Mill; good frame dwelling of 5 rooms, porch and hall; and good out-buildings; excellent tobacco barns and stable; good spring water, an abundance of stock water; six-year-old orchard. Terms $30 per acre; one third cash, balance in two years with interest. Possession given Christmas, with liberty to sow wheat this fall. For further particulars, apply to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. jy26 dlm

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Trimble county, Ky., on the Ohio river, about 35 miles above the city, containing about 90 acres, one-half of which is good river bottom land. Will sell cheap for cash, or will take a small cottage in part payment. For particulars apply to H. J. LEWIS, Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¾ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 262 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 92 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish. Also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap16 dtf

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—SOUTH SIDE PLACE—Elegant building Sites—Lots 25 feet in depth to a 20-foot alley—For sale on terms unprecedented: one-fifth cash, remainder in 8 EQUAL ANNUAL PAYMENTS. I am now prepared to offer for sale that magnificent plat of ground lying on the west side of Third street, immediately opposite the City Park and House of Refuge grounds, in lots subdivided to suit purchasers. This tract of ground has been laid out into lots with especial reference to providing a beautiful "PLACE," for the residence of such of our citizens as may desire an elegant home with ground enough within the lines of each lot to enable the owner to improve and beautify same to the highest degree. Added to the natural attractions of this "PLACE" will be the splendid drives over Nicolson pavement. Its approaches from the city are through the only really fashionable quarters, and there is no reason why this shall not be the choicest spot of all. For sale by ERASTUS D. TYLER, 73½ Fifth st. au5 deodtf

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 5, containing 27 acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $10,000. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

LOST.

LOST—SPECTACLES—On the 10th inst., somewhere on Fourth street between the Kentucky Cash Store and the corner of Third and Jefferson, a pair of gold spectacles in a papier-mache case, with the name of M. F. Duncan engraved upon them. Any person finding them will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office.

LOST—PUP—Black and tan, about three or four months old, hair very thin behind ears, small bunch of white in both forepaws. A liberal reward will be paid upon his return to auction rooms of C. C. Spencer & Co., 101 Main street, between Third and Fourth. aul0 dt*

LOST—COW—On the 1st inst., in driving from the Louisville and Nashville Depot to the Southern Stock Yards, a dark-red roan cow, 5 years old, with big horns and some large white spots on her; will weigh 1,050 pounds; no ear marks; springs soon with her fourth calf, has a tolerable bag, small teats. The finder will receive $10 reward by leaving her at the Southern Stock Yards, or giving intelligence of her whereabouts. S. BOOKER & CO., Prop'rs. au5 dt*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—One or two excellent rooms, suitable for a family, in a convenient and good neighborhood. Best of references given and required. Address A. B. C., this office. aul0 dtf

BOARDING—Good boarding on reasonable terms can be had at No. 24 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. Several neat and comfortable rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or young gentlemen. References given and required. au5 eodtf

BOARDING—A large and delightful room, with board in a private family, on Fourth street. Apply at this office. aul0 dt*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. fe18 dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT

Crab Orchard Springs

On 18th August.

The Ball of the Season.

aul1 dtd JONES & FITZHUGH.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

At Grayson Springs.

A GRAND Fancy Dress Ball will be given at Grayson Springs on Friday next, the 12th inst., which promises to be the richest affair of the season. The management includes among the number some of the most distinguished citizens of our State—Cols. D. Howard Smith, J. Fry Lawrence, Alf. Allen, and others equally well known—which is assurance sufficient that all will be done that can be desired to make the affair one of the most pleasant that has ever occurred at that delightful summer retreat. About 250 visitors are now at the springs, embracing much of the beauty and chivalry of our State and the South, and still the ample accommodations will afford room for as many more. Pleasure seekers, and those especially who are fond of "tripping the light fantastic toe," should remember Grayson Springs and the 12th of this month. au5 d5

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

80 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Cane-seat Chairs, Spring Mattresses, Parlor Sets, Brussels and 3-ply Carpets, 1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine, 1 Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine, together with a large lot of Household Furniture,

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

The Assignee's Sale of Thursday last will be closed out

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, we will continue the sale of Household Goods, consisting in part of wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, extension and center tables; 1 hair-cloth parlor set, spring and cotton-top mattresses, 2 office tables, 3 carpets, 1 cook stove, &c.

S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

H. C. DAWSON, Assignee. aul0

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 9½ A. M., lines of seasonable dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, &c. Terms cash.

aul0 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

Distillery, located at Fisherville, 13 miles from Louisville,

AT AUCTION

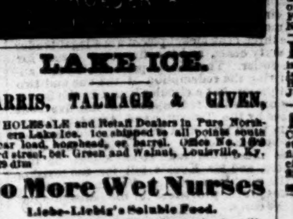
ON THE PREMISES

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 11, 1870,

At 3 o'clock.

This Distillery is in a splendid grain country. The machinery is entirely new and of the best make. Capacity 12 bbls per day. Will be sold on long credit.

aul dtd MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.



LAKE ICE.

HARRIS, TALMAGE & GIVEN,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Pure Northern Lake Ice. Ice shipped to all points South by car load, hogshead, or barrel. Office No. 159 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. jy29 dlm

No More Wet Nurses

Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuo by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from impaired digestion. [illegible] CHAS. TAPEL, 145 East Market st. ap13 d6m

I. B. KIRTLAND,

President of Jackson Insurance Company,

HAVING been 25 years at Memphis in the Banking business, will collect in all Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. my9 eodm

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—To take charge of my saw-mill in Cincinnati. Can saw 6,000 feet per day. Mill new and in full operation. Will sell or rent third or half to a party who can furnish some capital and fill my place in the business. Other business calls me away from the city part of the time. Address, making references, J. M. DUDLEY, United States Saw-mill, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for 1 woolen finisher, 1 engineer, 1 bookkeeper, 1 salesman, 1 grocery clerk, 1 driver, and 2 porters; also wanted 1 woodturner, 2 blacksmiths, cabinet maker, turner, weaver, carpenters, bricklayers, &c.; also railroad and farm hands. For help or situations apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Frank Hancock, a boy of about 14 years, light complexion. Had on light-brown clothing. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mrs. JENNIE HANCOCK, West Walnut, near Fourteenth street. aul1 d3*

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—Who can teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music on the piano. A Catholic preferred. References required. Address 334 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. W. HEFFERNAN.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron; also, a colored girl from 13 to 14 years old, to nurse children. Must come well recommended. Good wages paid. Apply at No. 377 Preston street, near Chestnut. aul1 d3

WANTED—BOARDERS—In the country for the balance of the season. For reference inquire at this office. aul1 dtf

WANTED—A COLORED COOK AND NURSE—Apply at No. 476 Second street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky sts. aul1 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND IRONER—American or German Protestant preferred. Good wages and permanent home. Apply at northwest corner of Second and Kentucky sts. aul0 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—In a family or neighborhood school. Will teach the English branches and piano music. Address Miss ELLA NAND, New Albany, Ind. aul0 d4*

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $2,000 or $3,000, to go into a honorable business that will pay 50 per cent. on the investment. L. M. K. au9 d3*

WANTED—QUEENSWARE PACKER—At 188 West Main st. None but an experienced packer need apply. au9 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A book-keeper, experienced and competent, desires an engagement with a first-class house. Address with full name of firm, K. Wyzie, Louisville Post-office. aug5 deod3*

WANTED—GIRL—A Protestant German or American girl, with good recommendation, to cook, wash, and iron. Liberal wages and a pleasant home. Apply at 314 Duncan st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth. C. W. au5 eodtf

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery; only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 314 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. jal6 deodtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A Virginia lady, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or seminary to teach young children. References exchanged. Address ALPHA, Clarksville, Tenn. au6 d6th*

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Do you want a good situation? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country. Girls directed to situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au4 dtf

WANTED—HANDS—At the Eagle Lock Works and Manufactory of R. R. Car Trimmings. Apply at the Factory, corner Fifth and Oak streets. au6 d3

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 PER month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples and instructions free. Address C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted street, Chicago. jy14 d3m

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. m21 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special residents in other portions of the above territory, are offering liberal terms to experienced agents. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company to represent. References required. Address S. R. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh28 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—In every city and county in the United States. We are offering greater inducements than any other house employing agents. For particulars call on or send stamp to J. R. MOORE & CO., 160 Jefferson street, Louisville. jy20 dlm&w

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 34 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&wm

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING BUGGY—Little used and in good order; built by Parker, of New York—a first-class job, and the handsomest in this city. Apply at 143 Main street. aul dtf

FOR SALE—HORSE—A good, sound family horse, with buggy and harness. Apply at the stable of R. C. REYNOLDS, on Main, above Second street. aul0 dt*

FOR SALE—WEST-END COTTAGE AND LOT—A splendid brick cottage, with lot 50 feet front; will sell at a great bargain. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 73½ Fifth street. jy22 deod10

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—One of the best-paying stands in this city. Address "Drugs," P. O. and TH'y'd

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, the dwelling and lot, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, No. 130½ north side Jefferson street, near Fifth. aul0 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—150 by 180 feet of ground on Shelby street near Morgan street, in Mariwether's addition. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. ja8 dtf

FOR SALE—SIX140 DEEP—Northwest corner of Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of Short Line Railroad connection with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $8 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Modern-style brick cottage-house, 4 rooms, cellar, cistern, &c., lot 30x126; located on Jefferson street. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE-HOUSE—On Fifteenth street, near Walnut-street railway; contains 5 rooms; lot 30 by 150. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street between Main and Water; lot 29½ by 77 deep. Price $6,500; one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; lot 41½ by 184, to a 12-foot alley; a paved alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE—On Market street, bet. Second and Third. Also, one on Jefferson, bet. First and Second. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 190 to an alley, northeast corner First and Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 190 on the east side of Third street, near Ormsby avenue. Price $50 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 190 to an alley, on the west side of Third street, near Kentucky. Price $75 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Third street, a short distance south of Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Fourth street, near the corner of Lee. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT—On Breckinridge street, bet. Floyd and Preston; 100 by 190 to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—70 by 139¼ to an alley, on the south side of Oak street, bet. Sixth and Tenth. Price $20 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—40¼ by 200 deep to an alley, on the north side of Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Splendid property for business purposes. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—33 by 196 on the east side of Third street, near Kentucky. Price $33 per foot. The cheapest lot for sale in this neighborhood. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 205 to an alley, on the east side of Brook street, near Caldwell. Price $35 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—One spring wagon, made by Wm. Sunby; one buggy wagon, made by McGillis; both nearly new and in good order, or will trade them for horses and buggy. DAVIS, STORTS & CO., Kentucky Planing Mill. jy18 d3f

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 8 rooms; lot 25x100 feet. Also a lot 25x126 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 25x120 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. ju9 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe23 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A new two-story brick house—7 rooms. Apply at the second house east of Twentieth street on south side of Madison st.

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue, lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms, apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, bet. Tenth and Ninth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Now occupied by Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Possession given immediately. R. S. VEECH. aul0 dtf

FOR RENT—MY STORE—And fixtures for sale. Apply to M. AGON, 113 Market st., south side, bet. Third and Fourth.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, two doors from First st. For terms, inquire of DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and river. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth; is 24 feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 180 feet, and elevator, and is in general good repair. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, or to JOHN H. BRAND. my23 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magnolia, Chestnut and Madison streets, and Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—$25 REWARD—On Monday, the 1st inst., from the Artesian place, on the Brownsboro road, 3½ miles from the city, a bay horse, about 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has a white star on his forehead. The above reward will be paid for his return, or information leading to his recovery, by R. R. Kollogg, Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson. aul0 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—Black, or dark brown, about 15½ hands high, thin in flesh, short mane and tail, shod all round, about 5 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Samuel Cooper, 122 Lampton st. aul d*